THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

ANNUAL REPORT

30TH NOVEMBER, 1926

WITH A REVIEW OF
BUSINESS CONDITIONS

Printed in Canada.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

ANNUAL REPORT

30TH NOVEMBER, 1926

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE EST 1867

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

CAPITAL PAID-UP - - - - - $20,000,000

REST - - - - - - - - - - - 20,000,000

DIRECTORS

SIR JOHN AIRD . . . . . PRESIDENT

THE RT. HON. SIR THOMAS WHITE, K.C.M.G. . VICE PRESIDENT

SIR JOSEPH FLAVELLE, BART., LL.D. . . . CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

A. KINGMAN, Esq.
E. R. WOOD, Esq., L.L.D.
SIR JOHN M. GIBSON, K.C.M.G., K.C., LL.D.
G. F. GALT, Esq.
CHAS. COLBY, Esq., Ph.D., LL.D.
A. C. FLUMERFELT, Esq.
G. W. ALLAN, Esq., K.C.
H. J. FULLER, Esq.
F. P. JONES, Esq.
H. C. COX, Esq.
C. N. CANDEE, Esq.
W. W. HUTCHISON, Esq.
H. R. SILVER, Esq.
J. A. RICHARDSON, Esq.
T. A. RUSSELL, Esq.
SIR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, K.B.E.
MILLER LASH, Esq., K.C.
G. C. EDWARDS, Esq.
H. S. AMBROSE, Esq.
C. A. BIRGE, Esq.
W. E. PHIN, Esq.
I. PITBLADO, Esq., K.C.
W. P. RILEY, Esq.
W. A. WOOD, Esq.
A. V. YOUNG, Esq.
JOHN STUART, Esq.

THE RT. HON. LORD SHAUGHNESSY, K.C.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

GENERAL MANAGER . . . . . S. H. Logan.

ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGERS . . . R. A. Rumsey, C. W. Rowley, F. M. Gibson

SECRETARY . . . . . A. St. L. Trigge

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES . . . . . F. C. Biggar, J. McE. Murray, C. M. Short

SUPERVISOR OF BANK PREMISES . . . Duncan Donald

ASSISTANT SUPERVISOR OF BANK PREMISES A. D. Golden

SUPERVISOR OF UTILITIES . . . . . G. R. Cottrelle

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

SUPERVISOR . . . . . R. B. Buckerfield

ASSISTANT SUPERVISOR . . . . . W. A. Anderson

TRAVELLING REPRESENTATIVE . . . . H. E. Tylor

DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS

PACIFIC COAST . . . . . M. D. Hamilton, Vancouver

ALBERTA . . . . . J. B. Corbet, Calgary

SASKATCHEWAN . . . . . B. P. Alley, Regina

MANITOBA . . . . . F. E. Kilvert, Winnipeg

ONTARIO . . . . . Wm. Hogg, Toronto

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS . . . . . E. L. Stewart Patterson, Sherbrooke

MARITIME PROVINCES AND NEWFOUNDLAND E. E. Henderson, Halifax

BANK OF HAMILTON DIVISION

J. P. Bell, Manager-in-Chief

INSPECTION DEPARTMENT

CHIEF INSPECTOR . . . . . G. G. Laird

INSPECTORS

Hugh Baillie, L. P. Bishop, J. Cameron, C. L. Foster, W. V. Gordon, A. K. Harvie, D. G. Kennedy, J. Moreton, M. W. Morton, A. F. Turner, J. Walker, S. M. Wedd.

ASSISTANT INSPECTORS

W. T. Alexander, F. H. Brown, S. K. Campbell, H. Craig, C. R. Dey, D. Fitzgerald, A. F. Garland, W. R. Henderson, J. P. James, Wm. Lennie, L. G. T. Lynch, A. J. Marlow, W. H. Martin, J. W. McMartin, J. C. Munro, G. L. Nash, W. W. Orr, A. G. Shatford, J. B. Smith, J. Stewart, F. A. Stuart, A. C. Turner, F. M. Wyatt.

AUDITOR

F. Kerr

AUDIT OFFICERS

D. Cameron, A. B. Colerick, F. R. Currie, T. P. Delany, C. G. Dowsley, G. A. English, H. E. Geddes, A. A. Love, H. D. MacKenzie, A. H. McHaffie, A. P. Reid.

BRANCHES

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND YUKON—

ANYOX	A. B. Morkill	Manager
ARMSTRONG	R. M. Ecclestone	"
CHILLIWACK	W. Murray	"
COLLINGWOOD EAST	E. S. Hopper	"
COURTENAY	F. C. Brock	"
CRANBROOK	J. H. McQuaid	"
CRESTON	D. T. Scrimgeour	"
DAWSON, YUKON	J. H. Wheeler	"
DUNCAN	E. G. Sanford	"
FERNIE	C. G. Bennett	"
GOLDEN	W. M. Fraser	"
GRAND FORKS	J. Muir	"
GREENWOOD	H. T. Newmarch	"
KAMLOOPS	Wm. Smith	"
KELOWNA	N. M. Foulkes	"
KEREMEOS	D. M. Sinclair	"
KIMBERLEY	G. C. Saunders	"
LADNER	W. F. Granger	"
LADYSMITH	A. G. Verchère	"
MISSION CITY	W. H. Mathewson	"
NAKUSP	J. D. Smith	Act. Mgr.
NANAIMO	F. C. Grant	Manager
NELSON	F. C. Whitehouse	"
NEW WESTMINSTER	C. G. Lewis	"
NORTH VANCOUVER	C. R. Myers	"
OCEAN FALLS	F. T. Price	"
PARKSVILLE	G. Brown	"
PENTICTON	G. Geddie	"
PORT HAMMOND	R. S. Ross	"
POUCE COUPÉ	H. J. Harrison	Act. Mgr.
POWELL RIVER	E. F. Corbet	Manager
PRINCE GEORGE	F. A. Matheson	"
PRINCE RUPERT	B. J. Mellish	"
PRINCETON	F. C. O. Edwards	"
REVELSTOKE	G. G. Rennison	"
SALMON ARM	G. Kyle	"
SOUTH HILL	P. S. Wood	"
TRAIL	J. R. McLennan	"
VANCOUVER	G. V. Holt	"
	E. H. Wood	Asst. Mgr.
Do. CEDAR COTTAGE	A. M. Webb	Manager
Do. COMMERCIAL DRIVE	Henry S. Oats	"
Do. EAST	C. W. Durrant	"
Do. FAIRVIEW	W. H. James	"
Do. KITSILANO	P. Gomery	"
Do. MOUNT PLEASANT	Hubert Haines	"
Do. POWELL ST.	A. A. Wilson	"
Do. ROBSON DISTRICT	G. A. Bonnallie	"
Do. VICTORIA ROAD	A. North	Act. Mgr.
Do. VICTORY SQUARE	D. H. Gordon	Manager
VANCOUVER HEIGHTS	G. J. Watt	"
VANDERHOOF	A. B. Laird	"

BRANCHES—*Continued*

VERNON	G. WHITEHEAD	Manager
VICTORIA	P. B. FOWLER	"
Do. DOUGLAS & JOHNSON	K. V. MUNRO	"
Do. NORTH	J. C. NEWMARCH	"
Do. OAK BAY AVE.	H. T. WINSBY	Act. Mgr.
WHITE HORSE, YUKON	H. SUTHERLAND	Manager
WILLIAMS LAKE	F. G. EXSHAW	Act. Mgr.

SUB-AGENCIES

	Sub-Agency to	Open for business
CHEMAINUS	Duncan	Mon. Wed. and Fri.
MATSQUI	Mission City	Daily.
OLIVER	Penticton	Tues. and Fri.

ALBERTA—		
BASSANO	A. F. MACCALLUM	Manager
BAWLF	G. C. PROCTOR	"
BRANT	J. R. MCLEOD	"
CADOGAN	D. T. MUNROE	"
CALGARY	A. MAYBEE	"
	HEDLEY HILL	Asst. Mgr.
Do. EAST	J. A. CLARK	Manager
Do. FIRST ST. WEST	A. W. PENTLAND	"
CARMANGAY	H. S. GIBSON	"
CAYLEY	H. B. ROBINSON	"
CHAMPION	W. S. RYAN	Act. Mgr.
CLARESHOLM	A. LAURIE	Manager
COLEMAN	W. L. RIPPON	"
CROSSFIELD	A. H. MILLER	"
DELIA	F. J. STEWART	"
DRUMHELLER	E. MASON	"
EDMONTON	H. C. MORRIS	"
Do. JASPER AVE. AND 102ND ST.	R. C. AMES	"
Do. SOUTH	G. E. CLARKE	"
EMPRESS	E. L. KENNY	"
GLEICHEN	L. CUTHBERT	"
GRANUM	J. STILL	"
HANNA	A. H. TEMPLETON	"
HARDISTY	R. J. WARD	"
HIGH RIVER	W. D. ELLIOT	"
INNISFAIL	F. W. WEST	"
INNISFREE	A. J. DUTHIE	"
KITSCOTY	H. WRIGHT	"
LETHBRIDGE	K. W. REIKIE	"
LOUGHEED	W. COCKERAM	"
MACLEOD	C. A. MERCER	"
MEDICINE HAT	C. H. NILES	"
MONITOR	A. NELSON	"
NANTON	F. L. RHODES	"
NORDEGG	C. J. KIDD	"
OLDS	J. W. ROBERTSON	"
PEACE RIVER	J. A. CAW	"

BRANCHES—*Continued*

PINCHER CREEK	G. C. WILTON	Manager
PONOKA	J. C. MATHESON	"
PROVOST	D. B. SMITH	"
RED DEER	H. B. MAUNSELL	"
ROCKYFORD	JAMES BLACK	"
ROSEBUD	A. W. GILL	"
ST. PAUL DE METIS	J. J. MACMAHON	"
STAVELY	K. G. NOURSE	"
STONY PLAIN	F. W. YEATS	"
TABER	C. W. COCHLAN	"
VEGREVILLE	M. L. GORDON	"
VERMILION	C. L. WHITBY	"
VULCAN	L. A. WRIGHT	"
WARNER	J. LONG	"
WEMBLEY	H. T. LAMONT	"
WETASKIWIN	W. BARRY	"
YOUNGSTOWN	A. V. MCLEAN	"

SASKATCHEWAN—

ABERDEEN	J. R. RICHES	Manager
ABERNETHY		"
ADMIRAL	J. F. BERRY	"
BIGGAR	T. WINSBY	"
BIRCH HILLS	T. C. FLOYD	"
BLAINE LAKE	WM. ROWLAND	"
BRIERCREST	H. A. MCILWAINE	"
BRODERICK	F. P. BOYCE	"
BROWNLEE	F. L. WATTERS	"
BUCHANAN	GEO. S. NUNNS	"
CANORA	D. S. DUNN	"
CARIEVALE	A. T. TAYLOR	"
CARON	A. D. GILLAN	"
CENTRAL BUTTE	R. J. FORBES	"
CUDWORTH	W. G. MOORHEAD	"
DRINKWATER	J. V. DODDS	"
EDAM	H. D. AITKEN	"
ELDERSLEY	A. J. CRAIG	"
ELFROS	E. P. CHARLES	"
ESTEVAN	A. A. MCLEAN	"
FRANCIS	R. F. HEUSER	"
HAFFORD	A. M. SCRIMGEOUR	"
HAWARDEN	WM. BULLOCK	"
HERBERT	C. E. D. KENNEDY	"
HUMBOLDT	A. F. MCCONKEY	"
ITUNA	W. J. GRAY	"
KAMSACK	J. D. ANDRAS	"
KELVINGTON	A. H. WELTIN	"
KERROBERT	J. AULD	"
KINCAID	J. F. GILL	"
KINDERSLEY	G. H. WINSTANLEY	"
LANGHAM	R. GEDDES	"
LASHBURN	D. P. PYKE	"

BRANCHES—*Continued*

LLOYDMINSTER	T. L. PREST	Manager
LOREBURN	E. A. MORRISON	"
LUCKY LAKE	D. MUNRO	"
MARCELIN	W. L. WATSON	"
MARSDEN	C. HESS	"
MARSHALL	H. G. T. MANN	"
MELFORT	H. S. BRUCE	"
MELVILLE	C. B. NARRAWAY	"
MEOTA	J. C. MACDONALD	"
MILESTONE	A. HALL MUNROE	"
MOOSEJAW	H. G. HURLBURT	"
MOOSOMIN	B. L. BROWN	"
MORTLACH	E. G. WRIGHT	"
NAICAM	A. D. GUN	"
NIPAWIN	W. E. G. NICHOLS	"
NOKOMIS	L. M. PERKINS	"
NORQUAY	J. D. COLLIER	"
NORTH BATTLEFORD	A. HAMILTON	"
NUTANA	T. O. SEWELL	"
PLEASANTDALE	R. J. PRENTICE	"
PRINCE ALBERT	A. MCKENZIE	"
RABBIT LAKE	F. FERNIE	Act. Mgr.
RADISSON	W. COTTINGHAM	Manager
RADVILLE	J. D. MCKENZIE	"
REDVERS	S. C. CRAWFORD	"
REGINA	H. B. ADAMS	"
RICHARD	J. C. MACPHERSON	"
RIDGEDALE	L. M. WRIGHT	"
RIVERHURST	R. G. MCLELLAN	"
ROULEAU	J. W. PAUL	"
ST. BRIEUX	L. DE ROO	"
ST. WALBURG	M. D. SMITH	"
SASKATOON	W. J. SAVAGE	"
SHAUNAVON	J. DUNCAN	"
SHELLBROOK	F. G. MATKIN	"
STAR CITY	J. F. FRASER	"
STONY BEACH	R. E. WOODWARD	"
SWIFT CURRENT	A. SMITH	"
TRAMPING LAKE	J. PENTREATH	"
TRUAX	T. C. LUSTED	"
TUGASKE	L. V. RAY	"
TURTLEFORD	C. BOSSONS	"
TUXFORD	J. A. JACKSON	"
VONDA	R. B. MACKAY	"
WADENA	S. DUNBAR	"
WATROUS	A. H. MARCON	"
WATSON	J. W. OLIVER	"
WEYBURN	W. KIDD	"
WILCOX	H. R. MAIN	"
WILLOW BROOK	C. E. MCLAREN	"
WILLOW BUNCH	G. A. BEATTY	"
WISETON	W. R. DAVIES	"
YELLOWGRASS	E. G. OGILVIE	"
YORKTON	S. H. CURRAN	"

MANITOBA—

ALTONA	L. C. BITZER	Manager
ARBORG	N. H. STOUT	"
BASSWOOD	A. R. GRAHAM	"
BRANDON	J. C. RIDDELL	"
CARMAN	A. S. BOWES	"
DAUPHIN	CHAS. PADLEY	"
ELGIN	L. W. NEWSOM	"
ELKHORN	R. H. BROTHERHOOD	"
ELM CREEK	J. C. WRIGHT	"
FOXWARREN	C. E. BECKETT	"
GILBERT PLAINS	T. S. JACKSON	"
GRANDVIEW	A. W. CHAMBERS	"
GRETNA	F. B. HORNIBROOK	"
HAMIOTA	J. E. HOOD	"
KENTON	W. K. ANDERSON	"
KILLARNEY	H. L. ROGERS	"
MANITOU	J. E. MASON	"
MIAMI	W. N. CAMERON	"
MINNEDOSA	S. WILSON	"
NEEPAWA	H. L. WETHEY	"
PLUM COULÉE	F. GALLIKER	"
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE	A. J. MAYNARD	"
RIVERS	R. M. TUCKER	"
ROLAND	W. H. R. SAVAGE	"
STONEWALL	W. C. SOOLE	"
SWAN LAKE	W. KING	"
SWAN RIVER	S. H. BRAY	"
TEULON	G. H. WATSON	"
THE PAS	C. R. NEELY	"
TRANSCONA	R. C. HAYWARD	"
TREHERNE	H. J. NEALE	"
VIRDEN	D. M. KYDD	"
WINKLER	W. G. GRAEFER	"
WINNIPEG	C. G. K. NOURSE	"
	G. A. TAYLOR	Asst. Mgr.
Do. BLAKE AND LOGAN	C. MACMILLAN	Manager
Do. ELMWOOD	A. S. SWINFORD	"
Do. KELVIN STREET	A. G. BASTEDO	"
Do. MAIN AND ALEXANDER	JOHN D. SIM	"
Do. NORTH	V. CURRAN	"
Do. NORWOOD	W. H. LECK	"
Do. PORTAGE AND DONALD	J. T. BEATTIE	"
Do. PORTAGE AND GARRY	H. L. PAYNTER	"
Do. PRINCESS AND WILLIAM	W. M. MCKIE	"
Do. RIVER AND OSBORNE	C. G. HEAVEN	"
Do. SELKIRK AND MCGREGOR	V. CURRAN	"
Do. STAFFORD AND GROSVENOR	C. G. HEAVEN	"

SUB-AGENCY

	Sub-Agency to	Open for business
ROSENFELD	Altona	Tues. and Fri.

ONTARIO—

AMHERSTBURG	P. L. DROUIN	Manager
ANCASTER	E. R. COLQUHOUN	"
ATWOOD	A. M. ROBINSON	"
AYR	F. W. WILSON	"
BADEN	E. H. SIPPEL	"
BARRIE	H. M. LAY	"
BEAMSVILLE	A. D. HENDERSON	"
BELLEVILLE	A. Y. SNIDER	"
BIRCH CLIFF	A. H. BURLAND	"
BLENHEIM	M. E. HARRINGTON	"
BLYTH	M. W. TELFER	"
BRANTFORD	C. F. A. GREGORY	"
Do. EAST END	C. F. A. GREGORY	"
BRIGHTON	R. J. W. HEPBURN	"
BROCKVILLE	R. Y. BUGLASS	"
BURLINGTON	J. W. RATTENBURY	"
CALEDONIA	T. S. LITTLE	"
CAPREOL	W. C. GILLAM	"
CARLETON PLACE	G. E. SCROGGIE	"
CAYUGA	F. S. KENT	"
CHATHAM	H. M. STEWART	"
CHESLEY	F. M. HAINES	"
COBALT	I. A. MCPHAIL	"
COLLINGWOOD	R. S. WILLIAMS	"
CONISTON	J. W. CHITTICK	"
CORNWALL	A. E. CURRIE	"
CREDITON	G. G. MAYNARD	"
DELHI	J. A. GLENNIE	"
DRESDEN	W. G. SCOTT	"
DUNDALK	A. M. CARTHEW	"
DUNDAS	J. M. CAMPBELL	"
DUNNVILLE	G. L. WAUGH A. W. HAUN.	Joint Mgrs
EMO	J. M. MCGOWN	Manager
EXETER	M. R. COMPLIN	"
FORD	I. J. WEINERT	"
FORDWICH	R. B. HEARD	"
FOREST	D. RYMER	"
FORT FRANCES	G. V. PEARCE	"
FORT WILLIAM	GEO. E. EWING	"
GALT	C. E. A. DOWLER	"
GEORGETOWN	J. L. THOMPSON	"
GODERICH	A. J. MCKAY	"
GORRIE	H. V. HOLMES	"
GRIMSBY	J. A. CAMPBELL	"
GUELPH	W. HILBORN	"
HAGERSVILLE	J. E. GREER	"
HAMILTON	A. E. TAYLER	"
	J. M. WILLIAMSON	Asst. Mgr.
Do. BARTON AND CHEEVER	B. G. P. FORSAYETH	Manager
Do. DELTA (KING AND MAIN E.)	H. W. RODGERS	"
Do. JAMES AND BARTON	R. D. GLASSCO	"

HAMILTON—*Continued*		
Do. KING AND JAMES	B. O. HOOPER	Manager
	F. V. LUMB	Asst. Mgr.
Do. KING AND SANFORD	G. V. IRWIN	Manager
Do. KING AND WELLINGTON	J. H. TAYLOR	"
Do. LOCKE AND HERKIMER	C. F. GIBSON	"
Do. OTTAWA ST. AND CAMPBELL AVE	C. D. NEVILL	"
Do. QUEEN AND YORK	F. W. POTTENGER	"
Do. SHERMAN AND BARTON	CHAS. MCDONALD	"
INGERSOLL	H. G. MATHEWSON	"
JARVIS	J. H. BROWN	"
KINGSTON	A. G. MORDY	"
KIRKLAND LAKE	H. W. COOKE	"
KITCHENER	W. H. COLLINS J. H. DOBBIE	Joint Mgrs.
LINDSAY	C. L. JEWELL	Manager
LISTOWEL	H. P. WANZER	"
LONDON	R. T. BRYMNER	"
Do. HAMILTON ROAD	V. M. BRAY	"
LUCKNOW	R. S. WILSON	"
MADOC	J. F. GILLESPIE	"
MIDLAND	P. J. FASKEN	"
MILTON	C. H. STUART	"
MILVERTON	C. K. SMITH	"
MITCHELL	N. G. SCHAFER	"
MOOREFIELD	R. J. SCOTT	"
NEUSTADT	B. H. BLOODSWORTH	"
NEW HAMBURG	G. H. MEYERS	"
NEW TORONTO	W. D. LAWSON	"
NIAGARA FALLS	C. BALLARD	"
NIAGARA FALLS CENTRE	H. S. HARRISON	"
NIAGARA FALLS SOUTH	A. R. LAND	"
OAKVILLE	E. M. PAYNTER	"
ORANGEVILLE	C. A. LAMON	"
OSHAWA	H. DUNCAN	"
OTTAWA	C. GORDON	"
	D. C. THOMSON	Asst. Mgr.
Do. BANK STREET	T. B. PHILIPS	Manager
Do. BY WARD MARKET	H. L. E. PRIESTMAN	"
OWEN SOUND	R. P. FINDLAY	"
PALMERSTON	J. E. HOGG	"
PARIS	S. N. MOFFAT	"
PARKHILL	H. C. CAMPBELL	"
PARRY SOUND	J. H. DENT	"
PEMBROKE	J. A. N. INGLIS	"
PETERBORO	A. J. REYNOLDS	"
PORT ARTHUR	H. I. MILLAR	"
PORT COLBORNE	W. H. PAGET	"
PORT ELGIN	L. FOSTER	"
PORT PERRY	E. B. WALKER	"
PORT ROWAN	R. S. FLEMING	"
PRINCETON	R. R. TELFORD	"

BRANCHES—*Continued*

RAINY RIVER	H. H. LOWE.	Manager
ST. CATHARINES	E. A. FOX	"
Do. PAGE AND QUEENSTON	H. D. PARSONS	"
ST. THOMAS	W. G. WHITESIDE	"
SARNIA	J. L. BUCHAN	"
SAULT STE. MARIE	W. G. HYLAND	"
Do. WEST END	N. G. INGRAM	Act. Mgr.
SCHUMACHER	C. S. BUTLER	Manager
SEAFORTH	J. G. MULLEN	"
SELKIRK	R. L. MITCHELL	"
SIMCOE	H. L. SELBY	"
SMITH'S FALLS	O. F. ANDERSON	"
SOUTHAMPTON	J. B. CLARK	"
STRATFORD	A. J. SLOANE	"
STRATHROY	J. G. MILLS	"
SUDBURY	J. P. TAILLON	"
TEESWATER	G. C. WEBSTER	"
THEDFORD	A. L. SMITH	"
THOROLD	S. H. FALKNER	"
TILLSONBURG	L. R. BLACKWOOD	"
TIMMINS	J. E. GRASETT	"
TORONTO	J. A. C. KEMP	"
	A. E. ARSCOTT	Asst. Mgr.
Do. BALMY BEACH	F. J. WATT	Manager
Do. BLOOR AND DUFFERIN	H. R. H. CHALLENOR	"
Do. BLOOR AND LIPPINCOTT	W. C. JOHNSTON	"
Do. BLOOR AND RUNNYMEDE	R. H. EDMONDS	"
Do. BLOOR AND YONGE	D. B. FALKNER	"
Do. CITY HALL	J. A. FORSTER	"
Do. COLLEGE AND DOVERCOURT	E. C. PRINGLE	"
Do. COLLEGE AND OSSINGTON	E. A. WARREN	"
Do. DANFORTH AND BROADVIEW	E. R. JARVIS	"
Do. DANFORTH AND COXWELL	G. S. BOWERBANK	"
Do. DANFORTH AND DAWES	F. M. MATHIAS	"
Do. DANFORTH AND GREENWOOD	S. S. KEARNS	"
Do. DANFORTH AND WOODBINE	F. M. MATHIAS	"
Do. DUNDAS AND GLADSTONE	J. C. SMYTHE	"
Do. EARLSCOURT	E. W. L. MITCHELL	"
Do. GERRARD AND PAPE	A. W. WHITE	"
Do. JANE AND ANNETTE	T. A PUGSLEY	"
Do. LANSDOWNE AND WALLACE	W. F. RONALD	"
Do. MARKET	L. A. S. DACK	"
	W. F. KELSEY	Asst. Mgr.
Do. MT. PLEASANT & MANOR RD.	W. J. BELL	Manager
Do. OAKWOOD AND VAUGHAN	M. V. POUGNET	Act. Mgr.
Do. PARKDALE	B. STAGE	Manager
Do. PARLIAMENT STREET	G. SHEARER	"
Do. QUEEN AND BATHURST	D. H. DOWNIE	"
Do. QUEEN EAST	D. DAVIES	"
Do. QUEEN AND SPADINA	A. E. STRINGER	"
Do. QUEEN AND UNIVERSITY	R. M. MCCAUL	"
Do. RONCESVALLES AND WRIGHT	D. C. GREAVES	"
Do. ST. CLAIR AND LANSDOWNE	E. W. L. MITCHELL	"

BRANCHES—*Continued*

TORONTO—*Continued.*		
Do. ST. CLAIR AND YONGE	V. M. DUNLEVIE	Manager
Do. SPADINA AND COLLEGE	J. B. MCCUAIG	"
Do. WEST TORONTO	J. W. MCCABE	"
Do. WYCHWOOD	G. B. MUNRO	"
Do. YONGE AND COLBORNE	M. C. HART	"
	F. H. MCVITY	Asst. Mgr.
Do. YONGE AND COLLEGE	G. C. T. PEMBERTON	Manager
Do. YONGE AND GOULD	B. A. THOMSON	"
Do. YONGE AND QUEEN	D. CLARKSON	"
WALKERTON	L. G. CROZIER	"
WALKERVILLE	H. B. PARSONS	"
Do. OTTAWA STREET	G. L. HAZELL	"
WALTON	A. SOHIER	Act. Mgr
WATERLOO	C. C. PARSONS	Manager
WESTON	F. E. JEFFREY	"
WHITBY	S. A. SEXSMITH	"
WIARTON	R. HARPUR	"
WINDSOR	W. G. LYNCH	"
Do. LONDON ST.		
Do. WYANDOTTE ST., EAST	R. O. COX	"
WINGHAM	C. P. SMITH	"
WOODSTOCK	W. N. MCKAY	"
WROXETER	T. W. HENRY	"

SUB-AGENCIES

	Sub-Agency to	Open for business
BARWICK	Emo	Tues. and Fri.
BELGRAVE	Wingham	Tues. and Fri.
CAMLACHIE	Forest	Tues. and Thurs.
CORNWALL, EAST END	Cornwall	Daily
NELLES CORNERS	Cayuga	Mon. and Thurs.
STRATTON	Emo	Wednesday

QUEBEC—

ACTON VALE	J. R. BOIVIN	Manager
AMOS	A. L. DESSERT	"
ASBESTOS	J. O. BUREAU	"
AYER'S CLIFF	F. A. JOHNSTON	"
BEDFORD	A. S. MCCAW	"
BEEBE	H. G. KIRWIN	"
BERTHIERVILLE	A. L. BRIEN	"
BISHOP'S CROSSING	H. A. SAMPSON	Act. Mgr
CHAMBLY	L. A. L'HEUREUX	Manager
CHICOUTIMI	C. J. MOREAU	"
COATICOOK	L. M. THOMAS	"
COMPTON	C. V. COUET	"
COOKSHIRE	F. E. KERRIDGE	"
COWANSVILLE	J. H. DOAK	"
DANVILLE	S. MACLOUGHLIN	"
DRUMMONDVILLE	E. R. TANNER	"
EAST ANGUS	C. S. POWERS	"

BRANCHES—*Continued*

FARNHAM	A. B. ASTLE	Manager
GRANBY	A. C. SMITH	"
HEMMINGFORD	H. E. TEMPLE	"
HOWICK	A. E. WARD	"
HUNTINGDON	F. I. BATCHELLER	"
JOLIETTE	L. P. DALLAIRE	"
KNOWLTON	F. A. MORGAN	"
LACOLLE	E. A. CHADSEY	"
LENNOXVILLE	N. F. DINNING	"
MAGOG	C. E. SOLES	"
MANSONVILLE	J. LEMAY	"
MARIEVILLE	L. P. BOURGOING	"
MEGANTIC	G. M. THOMPSON	"
MONTREAL	P. C. STEVENSON	"
	H. H. MCKEE	Asst. Mgr.
	T. B. WEATHERBEE	"
Do. CRESCENT AND ST. CATHERINE	M. A. MACFARLANE	Manager
Do. MAISONNEUVE	J. A. PARENT	"
Do. PRINCE ARTHUR AND PARK	J. H. CARNEGIE	"
Do. ST. CATHERINE AND CITY HALL	W. E. MOREHOUSE	"
Do. ST. CATHERINE AND METCALFE	D. MCLENNAN	"
Do. ST. HENRI	A. E. GITTUS	"
NORTH HATLEY	A. R. VIRGIN	"
ORMSTOWN	C. W. HAWLEY	"
QUEBEC	R. M. WATSON	"
Do. UPPER TOWN		
RICHMOND	J. M. O'HALLORAN	"
ROCK ISLAND	W. E. LEARNED	"
ROUYN	T. L. GOLDEN	"
ST. CHRYSOSTOME	J. A. HEROUX	"
ST. FERDINAND D'HALIFAX	E. DUMOULIN	"
ST. HYACINTHE	H. A. L'ABBÉ	"
ST. JOHNS	G. C. BORIGHT	"
SCOTSTOWN	K. R. TURNER	"
SHAWINIGAN FALLS	D. R. WILSON	"
SHERBROOKE	E. W. FARWELL	"
	R. H.. STINSON	Asst. Mgr.
Do. UPPER TOWN	J. G. ROY	Manager
Do. WELLINGTON ST.	F. A. BRIGGS	"
SUTTON	F. L. NUNNS	"
THETFORD MINES	J. L. ROUSSEAU	"
THETFORD MINES WEST	U. A. VAUDRY	"
THREE RIVERS	R. B. STURGEON	"
VALCOURT	J. M. RENÉ DE CÔTRET	"
VERDUN	P. R. HAMEL	"
WATERLOO	J. E. THOMPSON	"
WEEDON	J. C. R. MARCHAND	"
WESTMOUNT	F. C. AUSTIN	"
WINDSOR	J. I. MCCABE	"

SUB-AGENCIES

	Sub-Agency to	Open for business
BROME	Knowlton	Tues. and Fri.
CLARENCEVILLE	St. John's	Daily

BRANCHES—*Continued*

SUB-AGENCIES—*Continued*

	Sub-Agency to	Open for business
DIXVILLE	Coaticook	Tues. and Fri.
DUNHAM	Cowansville	Daily
EASTMAN	Magog	Mon., Wed. and Fri
FRANKLIN CENTRE	Ormstown	Tues.
FRELIGHSBURG	Farnham	Daily
IBERVILLE	St. Johns	Daily
MARBLETON	Bishop's Crossing	Daily
PHILIPSBURG	Bedford	Mon. 2 to 4 p.m.
ST. ARMAND STATION	Bedford	Mon. 10 a.m. to 12 noon
STANBRIDGE EAST	Bedford	Daily
STANSTEAD	Rock Island	Daily
WATERVILLE	Lennoxville	Daily
WEST SHEFFORD	Waterloo	Daily

MARITIME PROVINCES—

ALBERTON, P.E.I.	W. C. LAWSON	Manager
AMHERST, N.S.	L. F. CROSS	"
ANTIGONISH, N.S.	W. P. REYNOLDS	"
BARRINGTON, N.S.	A. W. LAING	"
BASS RIVER, N.S.	C. E. BAKER	"
BRIDGEWATER, N.S.	S. DRAKE	"
CAMPBELLTON, N.B.	A. H. RUSSELL	"
CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.	H. A. C. SCARTH	"
DEVON, N.B.	C. J. LOUGHLIN	"
FREDERICTON, N.B.	W. T. GERALD	"
GLACE BAY, N.S.	W. D. MORTON	"
HALIFAX, N.S.	E. C. GRUNDY	"
	R. K. MCCARTHY	Asst. Mgr.
KINGSTON, N.S.	D. A. SANDILANDS	Manager
LA HAVE, N.S.	E. B. TRUEMAN	"
LUNENBURG, N.S.	R. G. ADAMS	"
MIDDLETON, N.S.	W. ANDERSON	"
MONCTON, N.B.	W. H. LUGSDIN	"
MONTAGUE, P.E.I.	L. H. COFFIN	"
MORELL, P.E.I.	A. G. MACGREGOR	"
MURRAY RIVER, P.E.I.	F. C. BENNETT	"
NEW GLASGOW, N.S.	E. W. SPURR	"
NORTH SYDNEY, N.S.	E. P. STAVERT	"
PARRSBORO, N.S.	P. H. HAMON	"
ST. JOHN, N.B.	R. B. BUCHANAN	"
SHELBURNE, N.S.	J. L. CLAXTON	"
SOURIS, P.E.I.	C. N. ROOP	"
SPRINGHILL, N.S.	H. W. GRAHAM	"
STANLEY, N.B.	R. S. P. JARDINE	"
SUMMERSIDE, P.E.I.	B. S. DEACON	"
SYDNEY, N.S.	A. P. TAYLOR	"
TRURO, N.S.	E. HOLMES	"
WINDSOR, N.S.	J. R. HARRISON	"
YARMOUTH, N.S.	M. ST. C. MCLEAN	"

SUB-AGENCY

	Sub-Agency to	Open for business
HANTSPORT, N.S.	Windsor, N.S.	Mon., Wed. and Fri.

NEWFOUNDLAND—

BELLEORAM	H. S. OAKLEY	Manager
ST. JOHN'S	A. MILLIGAN	Manager

ST. PIERRE ET MIQUELON—

ST. PIERRE	G. D. DALLAIRE	Manager

UNITED STATES—

NEW YORK, N.Y.	C. J. STEPHENSON	Agents
	J. MORTON	
	P. H. NOWERS	
	N. J. H. HODGSON	Asst. Agent
PORTLAND, OREGON	E. B. IRELAND	Manager
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.	G. W. B. HEATHCOTE	"
	W. J. COULTHARD	Asst. Mgr.
SEATTLE, WASH.	A. C. STEVEN	Manager

WEST INDIES—

BRIDGETOWN, BARBADOS	C. L. MILES	Manager
	G. J. MCRAE	Asst. Mgr.
HAVANA, CUBA	H. F. LIGGINS	Manager
	J. SOMERVILLE	Asst. Mgr.
KINGSTON, JAMAICA	W. ALEXANDER	Manager
	J. M. DUFF	Asst. Mgr.
PORT OF SPAIN, TRINIDAD	T. P. MACKENZIE	Manager

MEXICO—

MEXICO CITY	J. E. W. STEPHENSON	Manager
	P. C. GROVER	Asst. Mgr.
	B. J. MCLEAN	"

GREAT BRITAIN—

LONDON, 2 Lombard Street, E.C.	C. CAMBIE	Manager
	A. R. PHIPPS	Asst. Mgr.

BRAZIL—

RIO DE JANEIRO	H. P. VAN GELDER	Manager
	O. H. WILMOT	Asst. Mgr.
	A. H. WATERMAN	"

GENERAL STATEMENT

30TH NOVEMBER, 1926

LIABILITIES

Notes of the Bank in circulation		$ 28,849,401 16
Deposits not bearing interest	$ 99,675,416 65	
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date	303,642,688 86	
		403,318,105 51
Advances under the Finance Act		5,000,000 00
Balances due to other Banks in Canada		563,739 12
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United Kingdom and Foreign Countries		17,803,161 77
Bills Payable		1,072,587 89
Letters of Credit outstanding		13,910,914 62
		$470,517,910 07
Dividends Unpaid		4,740 12
Dividend No. 159 and bonus, payable 1st December		800,000 00
Capital Paid up	$ 20,000,000 00	
Rest Account	20,000,000 00	
Balance of Profits as per Profit and Loss Account	1,280,899 27	41,280,899 27
		$512,603,549 46

ASSETS

Gold and Silver Coin Current on hand	$15,230,555 20		
Gold deposited in Central Gold Reserves	7,000,000 00	$22,230,555 20	
Dominion Notes on hand	$21,500,959 25		
Dominion Notes deposited in Central Gold Reserves	4,000,000 00	25,500,959 25	
			$47,731,514 45
Notes of other Banks		$ 1,932,020 00	
United States and other Foreign Currencies		1,638,378 96	
Cheques on other Banks		18,237,898 98	
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada		11,979,840 07	
			33,788,138 01
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, not exceeding market value			45,320,649 69
Canadian Municipal Securities and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities, not exceeding market value			23,935,034 91
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value			8,972,967 77
Carried forward			$159,748,304 83

GENERAL STATEMENT

30TH NOVEMBER, 1926

ASSETS—Continued

Brought forward		$159,748,304 83
Call and Short Loans (not exceeding 30 days) in Canada on Stocks, Debentures and Bonds and other Securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover	23,951,945 22	
Call and Short Loans (not exceeding 30 days) elsewhere than in Canada on Stocks, Debentures and Bonds and other Securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover	54,102,603 29	
Deposit with the Minister of Finance for the purposes of the Circulation Fund	1,000,000 00	
		$238,802,853 34
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest) after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts	216,186,235 01	
Other Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest) after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts	25,127,911 03	
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit, as per contra	13,910,914 62	
Non-current Loans (estimated loss provided for)	1,722,841 56	
Real Estate other than Bank Premises	2,078,979 17	
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank	935,001 43	
Bank Premises at not more than cost, less amounts written off	11,684,539 04	
Shares of and loans to controlled companies*	1,786.465 78	
Other Assets not included in the foregoing	367,808 48	
		$512,603,549 46

*See next page for details.

JOHN AIRD, President. S. H. LOGAN, General Manager.

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

We have carried out an audit of the books of The Canadian Bank of Commerce at the Head Office for the twelve months ended the 30th November, 1926, and have compared the above Balance Sheet with the entries therein and with the certified returns from the branches. We have obtained all the information and explanations that we have required and are of the opinion that the transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have been within the powers of the Bank.

We checked the cash and verified the securities representing the investments of the Bank at its chief office and principal branches at the end of the Bank's financial year, and found that they were in agreement with the entries in the books of the Bank.

In our opinion the above Balance Sheet discloses the true condition of the Bank, and is in accordance with the books of the Bank.

T. HARRY WEBB, C.A.
of George A. Touche & Co.
A. B. SHEPHERD, C.A.
of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co.
Auditors.

Toronto, 23rd December, 1926.

STATEMENTS OF CONTROLLED CORPORATIONS

THE DOMINION REALTY COMPANY, LIMITED, TORONTO

ASSETS

Cash and Accounts Receivable	$	67,859 54
Balances due under Agreements		10,806 01
Land and Buildings under lease or to be leased to The Canadian Bank of Commerce		15,059,504 25
Deferred Charges to Revenue		7,656 99
	$	15,145,826 79

LIABILITIES

Accounts Payable and Mortgages Assumed	$	591,982 31
First Mortgage Gold Bonds		4,101,402 55
Capital	*	4,703,700 00
Surplus and Reserves		5,748,741 93
	$	15,145,826 79

*Carried in Bank's books at $1.

THE DOMINION PROPERTIES COMPANY, INC., NEW YORK

ASSETS

Cash in Bank	$	2,963 05
Mortgage and Rents Receivable		2,512 51
Office Premises leased to The C. B. of C.		900,000 00
Unexpired Insurance		2,526 14
	$	908,001 70

LIABILITIES

Accounts Payable	$	6,663 04
Capital Stock	*	900,000 00
Surplus		1,338 66
	$	908,001 70

*Carried in Bank's books at $1.

ALLOWAY & CHAMPION, LIMITED, WINNIPEG

ASSETS

Cash	$	224,269 52
Bonds, Debentures and Stocks at Book Value		213,789 66
Loans, Mortgages and Property Agreements		1,229,309 80
Real Estate (at cost)		255,526 47
Office Premises		205,749 16
	$	2,128,644 61

LIABILITIES

Deposits		
On Call	$	177,977 70
After Notice		773,080 55
	$	951,058 25
Capital	*	1,025,000 00
Surplus and Reserves		152,586 36
	$	2,128,644 61

*Carried in Bank's books at $825,000.

STATEMENTS OF CONTROLLED CORPORATIONS—
Continued

COMPANIA DE INVERSIONES URBANAS, S.A., MEXICO CITY

ASSETS

Cash in Bank	$	92,126 00
Accounts Receivable		208,173 36
Furniture and Fixtures		14,683 35
Real Estate (Office Premises leased to The C. B. of C.)		349,558 39
	$	664,541 10

LIABILITIES

Canadian Bank of Commerce	$	285,000 00
Paid-up Capital		*375,000 00
Surplus and Reserves		4,541 10
	$	664,541 10

*Carried in Bank's books at $375,000.

CUMBERLAND LAND CO., LIMITED, HAMILTON

ASSETS

Lands and Buildings	$	131,322 50
Mortgages and Agreements Receivable		71,437 00
Interest Accrued		1,418 50
	$	204,178 00

LIABILITIES

Canadian Bank of Commerce	$	18,948 45
Capital Stock	*	180,000 00
Surplus Accounts		5,229 55
	$	204,178 00

*Carried in Bank's books at $160,000.

CERTIFICATE OF AUDITORS

We have audited the Balance Sheets of the above controlled companies, with the books and accounts, and certify that, in our opinion, they are properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the affairs of the companies at 30th November, 1926, and are as shown by their books.

T. HARRY WEBB, C.A.
of George A. Touche & Co.
A. B. SHEPHERD, C.A.
of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co.
} AUDITORS.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH NOVEMBER, 1926

(For the convenience of Shareholders on the London Register, the Profit and Loss Account and the Balance Sheet are here given in sterling, at the par of exchange).

Balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account, brought forward from last year	£	253,679	12 9
Net profits for the year ending 30th November, after providing for all bad and doubtful debts		747,325	7 10
	£	1,001,005	0 7
This has been appropriated as follows:			
Dividends Nos. 156, 157, 158 and 159, at twelve per cent. per annum	£	493,150	13 8
Bonus of one per cent., payable 1st December		41,095	17 10
Dominion and Provincial Government taxes and tax on bank-note circulation		102,739	14 6
Donations and Subscriptions		8.219	3 8
Transferred to Pension Fund		41,231	4 1
Written off Bank Premises		51,369	17 3
Balance carried forward		263,198	9 7
	£	1,001,005	0 7

GENERAL STATEMENT

30TH NOVEMBER, 1926

LIABILITIES

Notes of the Bank in circulation	£	5,927,959	2 10
Deposits not bearing interest	£20,481,249	19 11	
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date	62,392,333	6 7	
		82,873,583	6 6
Advances under the Finance Act		1,027,397	5 3
Balances due to other Banks in Canada		115,836	16 1
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United Kingdom and Foreign Countries		3,658,183	18 6
Bills Payable		220,394	15 5
Letters of Credit outstanding		2,858,407	2 3
	£	96,681,762	6 10
Dividends Unpaid		973	19 11
Dividend No. 159 and bonus, payable 1st December		164,383	11 3
Capital Paid up	£ 4,109,589	0 10	
Rest Account	4,109,589	0 10	
Balance of Profits as per Profit and Loss Account	263,198	9 7	
		8,482,376	11 3
	£	105,329,496	9 3

GENERAL STATEMENT

30TH NOVEMBER, 1926

ASSETS

Gold and Silver Coin current on hand	£3,129,566 2 9		
Gold deposited in Central Gold Reserves	1,438,356 3 3		
		£4,567,922 6 0	
Dominion Notes on hand		£4,418,005 6 6	
Dominion Notes deposited in Central Gold Reserves		821,917 16 2	
			£9,807,845 8 8
Notes of other Banks		£ 396,990 8 3	
United States and other Foreign Currencies		336,653 4 3	
Cheques on other Banks		3,747,513 9 9	
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada		2,461,610 19 5	
			6,942,768 1 8
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, not exceeding market value			9,312,462 5 4
Canadian Municipal Securities and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities, not exceeding market value			4,918,157 17 2
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value			1,843,760 10 0
Call and Short Loans (not exceeding 30 days) in Canada on Stocks, Debentures and Bonds and other Securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover			4,921,632 11 7
Call and Short Loans (not exceeding 30 days) elsewhere than in Canada on Stocks, Debentures and Bonds and other Securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover			11,116,973 5 7
Deposit with the Minister of Finance for the purposes of the Circulation Fund			205,479 9 0
			£49,069,079 9 0
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest) after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts			44,421,829 2 3
Other Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest) after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts			5,163,269 7 10
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit, as per contra			2,858,407 2 3
Non-current Loans (estimated loss provided for)			354,008 10 10
Real Estate other than Bank Premises			427,187 10 0
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank			192,123 11 8
Bank Premises at not more than cost, less amounts written off			2,400,932 13 7
Shares of and loans to controlled companies*			367,082 0 2
Other Assets not included in the foregoing			75,577 1 8
			£105,329,496 9 3

*See previous pages for details.

BANKERS AND CHIEF CORRESPONDENTS

GREAT BRITAIN—
Bank of England; Bank of Liverpool & Martins, Ltd.; Bank of Scotland; Barclays Bank, Ltd.; District Bank, Ltd.; Lloyds Bank Limited; Manchester & County Bank, Ltd.; National Provincial Bank, Ltd.; Westminster Bank, Ltd.

IRELAND—
Belfast Banking Company, Ltd.; Hibernian Bank, Ltd.; Northern Banking Company Ltd.; Provincial Bank of Ireland, Ltd.

BELGIUM—
Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp; Crédit Anversois, Antwerp; Société Générale de Belgique, Brussels.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA—
Anglo-Czechoslovakian Bank.

DENMARK—
Den Danske Landmandsbank, Copenhagen.

FRANCE—
Barclays Bank (France), Ltd. Paris; Crédit Lyonnais, Paris; Lloyds and National Provincial Foreign Bank, Ltd., Paris; Société Générale, Paris; Westminster Foreign Bank, Ltd., Paris.

GERMANY—
Deutsche Bank, Berlin; Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft, Berlin; Commerz-und-Privat-Bank Aktiengesellschaft, Berlin.

HOLLAND—
Amsterdamsche Bank, Amsterdam; Disconto-Maatschappij, Rotterdam; Rotterdamsche Bankvereeniging, Rotterdam; De Twentsche Bank, Amsterdam.

ITALY—
Banca Commerciale Italiana, Naples; Banco di Roma, Rome; Barclays Bank S.A.I., Genoa; Credito Italiano, Milan.

NORWAY—
Bergens Privatbank, Oslo and Bergen.

SPAIN—
Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd., Madrid; Banco Espanol del Rio de la Plata, Madrid; Banco Hispano Americano, Madrid.

SWEDEN—
Skandinaviska Kreditaktiebolaget, Stockholm; Aktiebolaget Svenska Handelsbanken, Stockholm.

SWITZERLAND—
Banque Fédérale, Zurich; Crédit Suisse, Zurich; Swiss Bank Corporation, Zurich.

SOUTH AMERICA—
Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.; Bank of London and South America, Ltd.; British Bank of South America, Ltd.

INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—
Bank of Chosen; Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China; Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation; National Bank of India, Ltd.; Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd.

SOUTH AFRICA—
Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas); Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND—
Australian Bank of Commerce, Ltd.; Bank of Australasia; Bank of New Zealand; Commercial Bank of Australia, Ltd.; Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, Ltd.; Commonwealth Bank of Australia; English, Scottish & Australian Bank, Ltd.; National Bank of Australasia, Ltd.; National Bank of New Zealand, Ltd.; Royal Bank of Australia, Ltd.; Union Bank of Australia, Ltd.

HONOLULU—
Bank of Bishop & Co., Ltd., First National Bank of Hawaii.

FIJI—
Bank of New Zealand.

UNITED STATES—
NEW YORK—American Exchange Irving Trust Co.; Bankers Trust Company; Chase National Bank; Chatham Phenix National Bank and Trust Co.; Corn Exchange Bank; Equitable Trust Co.; Guaranty Trust Co.; Hanover National Bank; National Bank of Commerce; National City Bank; National Park Bank; New York Trust Company; United States Mortgage and Trust Co.
CHICAGO—First National Bank; Illinois Merchants Trust Co.; National Bank of the Republic; Northern Trust Company; Union Trust Company.
ALBANY—New York State National Bank.
BALTIMORE—Citizens National Bank.
BOSTON—First National Bank; Merchants National Bank; National Shawmut Bank; Second National Bank.
BUFFALO—Manufacturers & Traders Trust Company; Marine Trust Company.
CLEVELAND—Union Trust Company.
DETROIT—First National Bank in Detroit.
INDIANAPOLIS—Fletcher-American National Bank.
MILWAUKEE—First Wisconsin National Bank.
MINNEAPOLIS—First National Bank; Midland National Bank and Trust Co. Northwestern National Bank.
NEW ORLEANS—Canal Bank and Trust Co.
PHILADELPHIA—First National Bank; Franklin-Fourth Street National Bank; Philadelphia-Girard National Bank.
PITTSBURG—Exchange National Bank; Mellon National Bank.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

TUESDAY, 11TH JANUARY, 1927

The sixtieth Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of The Canadian Bank of Commerce was held in the banking house at Toronto, on Tuesday, 11th January, 1927, at noon.

Among those present were:

Sir John Aird, J. E. Millar, C. W. Scott, S. Samuel, C. L. Burton, The Rt. Hon. Sir Thos. White, K.C.M.G., J. E. Goldring, G. A. Morrow, Sir Joseph Flavelle, Bart., F. G. Inwood, C. S. Wainwright, J. Bartlett Richards, Sir Edward Kemp, George D. Perry, Major A. E. Nash, C. N. Candee, J. T. Parker, T. A. Russell, R. C. Brown, Miller Lash, K.C., W. T. Kernahan, Rev. S. W. Dean, Emil Sauer, Caesar A. Barranco, J. Murray Clark, K.C., J. G. Ramsey, H. H. Fudger, H. C. Walker, W. N. West, K. J. Dunstan, D. J. Macdonald, Rev. T. W. Paterson, Leo Frankel, R. W. Allin, E. Cronyn, A. J. Glazebrook, W. H. Hiller, J. K. Niven, Wm. Davidson, K.C., H. C. Cox, R. A. Laidlaw, A. A. Walker, T. Harry Webb, J. J. Page, A. E. Dyment, D. C. Durland, W. E. Rundle, H. Fry, J. C. Breckenridge, E. M. Saunders, J. H. Carrique, Sir Robert Falconer, K.C.M.G., Rev. W. G. Wallace, D.D., A. E. Ames, F. B. Housser, T. W. Chadburn, R. B. Morley,

S. R. Wickett, W. H. Despard, J. A. Withrow, Toronto; Frank C. Bruce, S. S. Du Moulin, H. S. Ambrose, W. H. Marsh, H. G. Smith, C. A. Birge, W. E. Phin, Robert Mills, A. V. Young, J. C. Brown, Col. Geo. S. Rennie, M.P., F. Hansel, Hamilton; C. M. Gripton, Niagara-on-the-Lake; F. Beemer, Victoria; A. Kingman, Montreal; Geo. W. Allan, K.C., Winnipeg; Geo. F. Galt, Winnipeg; J. Beaumont, Glen Williams; W. Leggat, Montreal; Jas. A. Richardson, Winnipeg; A. C. Flumerfelt, Victoria; W. F. McAdie, Oshawa; Wm. Cook, Richmond Hill; W. W. Hutchison, Montreal; Chas. Colby, Ph.D.,LL.D., Montreal; John Stuart, Chicago; F. P. Jones, Montreal; I. Pitblado, K.C., Winnipeg; W. H. Wright, Barrie; Alex. Camelford, Dunnville; H. R. Silver, Halifax; W. S. Davis, Oakville; The Rt. Hon. Lord Shaughnessy, Montreal.

The President, Sir John Aird, having taken the chair, Mr. A. St. L. Trigge was appointed to act as Secretary, and Messrs. Edward Cronyn and A. J. Glazebrook were appointed scrutineers.

The President called upon the Secretary to read the Annual Report of the Directors, and the Report of the Auditors.

The Report of the Directors was as follows:

REPORT

The Directors beg to present to the Shareholders the sixtieth Annual Report of the Bank for the twelve months ending 30th November, 1926:

The balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account, brought forward from last year, was	$ 1,234,574	23
The net profits for the year ending 30th November, after providing for all bad and doubtful debts, were	3,636,983	57
	$ 4,871,557	80

This has been appropriated as follows:

Dividends Nos. 156, 157, 158 and 159, at twelve per cent. per annum	$ 2,400,000	00
Bonus of one per cent., payable 1st December	200,000	00
Dominion and Provincial Government taxes and tax on bank-note circulation	500,000	00
Donations and Subscriptions	40,000	00
Transferred to Pension Fund	200,658	53
Written off Bank Premises	250,000	00
Balance carried forward	1,280,899	27
	$ 4,871,557	80

The report is accompanied by a statement of the assets and liabilities of the Bank, the report of the auditors appointed under Section 56 of the Bank Act, and statements showing the assets and liabilities of the corporations controlled by the Bank, with the value placed upon its interest in each. All the assets of the Bank have been carefully revalued as usual and ample provision has been made for bad and doubtful debts.

Your Directors regret to report the death of two of their number during the year, Messrs. Robert Stuart and

Robert Hobson, both eminent for many years in their respective spheres of business. They have elected in their place Mr. John Stuart, of Chicago, son of the late Mr. Robert Stuart, and the Right Honourable Lord Shaughnessy, of Montreal.

During the year branches of the Bank have been opened in Kimberley and Ocean Falls, in British Columbia; Kirkland Lake, Jane and Annette Streets, Toronto, and London Street, Windsor, in Ontario; and Amos, Chicoutimi, Rouyn and St. Henri, Montreal, in Quebec. A subagency of the North Battleford branch was opened at Rabbit Lake, Sask., and has recently been made a regular branch. The branches at Carberry, Man., Notre Dame and Princess Streets, Winnipeg, Princess and Clergy Streets, Kingston, Ont., Bury, Que., and San Fernando, Trinidad, have been closed. The remaining Bank of Hamilton branches in towns where this Bank was also represented, namely, Champion, Alta., Main and McDermot Streets, Winnipeg, Dunnville, Ont., and Kitchener, Ont., have been consolidated with our other branches in these places. Since the close of the year the branches in Burin, Nfld., Semans, Sask., and St. Norbert, Man., have been closed and branches have been opened at Mount Pleasant and Manor Road, Toronto, and Verdun, Que. As a rule, when closing branches, we have been able to make satisfactory arrangements for the exchange of business with other banks.

All the branches of the Bank and departments of the Head Office have been inspected as usual by officers of the Bank's own Inspection Department.

Your Directors again wish to express their appreciation of the services of the officers of the Bank during the year.

S. H. LOGAN,
General Manager.

JOHN AIRD,
President.

Toronto, 30th December, 1926.

Before moving the adoption of the Report, the President requested the General Manager to address the shareholders:

GENERAL MANAGER'S ADDRESS.

It is a pleasure to report that the Bank has had a very satisfactory year. Profits have been greater than in any year since 1918, and losses have been noticeably less. For a number of years the banks have experienced a decrease in profits and an increase in taxes, and this condition of affairs, coupled with the small ratio of profit incidental to the banking business, has called for extreme economy on their part. It is gratifying, however, to feel that the country is now enjoying better times and we sincerely trust that we have entered a cycle of prosperity which may last for some years.

As indicated in the Profit and Loss Statement, the net profits were $3,636,000, an increase of $150,000 for the year. After paying the usual dividend and bonus to the shareholders, $540,000 in taxes and subscriptions, and contributing $200,000 to the Officers' Pension Fund, we wrote $250,000 off Bank Premises, and carried forward at the credit of Profit and Loss Account the sum of $1,280,000.

Turning to the Balance Sheet, our non-interest-bearing deposits, at present at about their normal level, are down about $22,000,000 for the year, but this is entirely due to special deposits of a temporary nature which were on our books over the last year-end, to the greater demand for funds from commercial business and to the unusually late harvest season. On the other hand, interest-bearing deposits now stand at $303,000,000, showing an increase for the year of over $5,000,000.

There is no material change in our holdings of gold, silver and Dominion notes. These, added to cheques and cash with bankers amount to $81,000,000, or about 17 per cent. of our total liabilities to the public, while securities

amounting to $78,000,000 show a decrease for the year of $19,000,000. As the demand for commercial loans grows, a bank naturally decreases its holdings of securities. Our call loans stand at $78,000,000, an increase of $14,000,000 for the year, and our total liquid resources are over $238,000,000, or slightly more than 50 per cent. of our liabilities to the public.

The feature of greatest interest on the assets side of the statement is the increase in commercial loans of over $9,000,000. This item is an important indication of the increased activity in business throughout the country, and we are happy to say that not only have we been able to take care of all legitimate calls to date, but are in a strong position to look after the anticipated future requirements of domestic and foreign trade.

It is a source of great gratification that this country plays such an important part in foreign trade, and we feel that this Bank has been a powerful factor in this development during the past few years. I, personally, have visited many of the foreign countries in which our raw materials and finished merchandise are marketed, and the Bank has distributed in the leading trading centres all over the world a list of about 1,000 Canadian firms with whom orders for Canadian goods may be placed. Information is given as to the commodities in which they deal, and the names included are not confined to the customers of this Bank, but comprise all important merchants and traders throughout the country, our object being to promote Canadian trade. We realize that what helps Canada in this respect must naturally mean increased prosperity to the Bank. Our efforts in this connection have resulted in bringing millions of dollars worth of orders to Canadian firms, so that while the compilation of the list involved a great amount of work, we consider that the undertaking has been fully justified. The list has recently been revised and reprinted.

It is of interest to note that this is the sixtieth annual meeting of the Bank and that the Dominion of Canada also celebrates the sixtieth anniversary of Confederation this year. Naturally the fortunes of this Bank are bound up with those of the Dominion of Canada, and as it prospers we shall prosper.

As is customary every year, all the assets of the Bank have been revalued, and provision has been made for any losses that may reasonably be anticipated. All departments of the Bank are functioning satisfactorily with a strong desire on the part of the staff to give to the public the best possible banking service.

We are discontinuing our Year Book, as we felt there was so much statistical information now readily available, that our special publication might be dispensed with. You will find, however, along with the Bank's statement, a review of business conditions in those countries where the Bank is represented, and we hope that you may find this of interest.

Our remarkable developments in pulp and paper manufacturing, mining, electrical energy, etc., are attracting the attention of many capitalists to this country. With our important natural resources, two great transcontinental railway systems and plenty of land for settlers, one cannot but be enthusiastic about the future of this great Dominion. What we need, of course, is a larger population to produce and to consume and to help carry the overhead. The larger our population the more attractive it becomes to establish branch factories in this country, and these, naturally, increase our industrial activity. The more we produce from the land, the more we have to sell both at home and abroad. The prospect of great development in mining at the moment is most hopeful, and any increase in production from our metalliferous mines means increased wealth to Canada. If we encourage and promote immigration along well-considered lines and endeavour, individually,

to create for the immigrant a congenial and friendly atmosphere, we shall greatly assist in the upbuilding of the Canadian nation.

We have now safely passed through the post-war depression, and a decidedly better feeling exists throughout the Dominion. Our information indicates that, with certain exceptions, an important improvement in business has taken place during the past year. The general situation is undoubtedly sound, and the outlook for the future is bright. If the coming season proves a favourable one for agriculture, we may look with confidence for a continuance of these satisfactory conditions.

The President then spoke as follows:

President's Address.

The General Manager has dealt with the figures of the Bank's statement, and I am sure you will feel that his comments require no further explanation from me. I propose, therefore, to ask your indulgence for a short time while I review briefly the salient events of the past year, even though it may well be that much of what I have to say covers ground that is familiar to many of you.

At home the year 1926 was, for the most part, a year of quiet, general progress and satisfactory business, unmarked by any traces of boom or crisis. Towards its close, an unfavourable harvesting season temporarily dimmed the hopes of the farmers, and certain unfavourable tendencies manifested themselves in our foreign trade. But it has undoubtedly been the most satisfactory year for business since the setback of 1921.

In the financial world of Canada the outstanding event has been the return of this country to the gold basis on July 1st. As this was effected by allowing certain existing legislation to lapse, and proved to be merely the legal recognition of existing fact, it passed almost without notice,

even from the newspapers, and it is probable that many Canadians are even now unconscious of the change. This does not argue, however, that the change was one of no importance, for it limits the fluctuations of the foreign gold exchanges with this country, and thus places foreign trade on a more secure basis. Politically, in Ontario, we have passed through two campaigns, one in the Provincial and the other in the Federal field, and in each case the existing government has been returned with a strong Parliamentary majority, which should enable those entrusted with power to devote their full energies to the important tasks before them, without that consciousness of insecurity of tenure which exerts such a paralysing effect on the practical usefulness of a government.

The prevalence of stormy weather during the harvesting season last autumn has been the cause of a good deal of anxiety as to the loss which might be incurred through the spoiling of damp grain during the winter. The various bodies engaged in the grain trade have interested themselves in the matter, and as a result of their investigations it is believed that adequate facilities exist to care for such grain and that the situation can be handled satisfactorily. The terminal elevators are equipped to dry this grain as received, and the railways will co-operate in ensuring that it is shipped to terminal points without delay. At a meeting held some time ago by the Board of Grain Commissioners, arrangements were perfected to give prompt attention to any cases reported to that body of any considerable quantity of grain held where proper care could not be given.

The ingathering of this year's harvest, in spite of untoward weather conditions, is a tribute to the resourcefulness of the Canadian farmer and his ability to cope with an emergency. Working day and night, whenever the weather permitted, threshing and ploughing in some cases by electric light or the light of the moon, the farmers

won in a fight against time and weather. Similar qualities were displayed when the lake fleet was halted by ice on St. Mary's River, between Lakes Superior and Huron, during the spell of unusually cold weather that marked the first week of last December. It was a fight against the elements in which man eventually won. We need not fear for the future of Canada so long as her people are accustomed to apply such qualities to the solution of her problems.

The greatly improved showing which was made by the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian National railways in 1926, undoubtedly aided by the definite improvement in general business in Canada, is a matter for congratulation. The gross earnings of the latter for eleven months of 1926 amounted to $242,854,000 and the working expenses to $201,403,000, leaving an operating surplus of $41,451,000. The change from an operating deficit of $34,532,000 in 1920, having been accomplished during a period of depression in general business, is a truly remarkable showing. Yet, however satisfactory the increase in gross and net earnings may be, the important consideration in my mind in the management of all large concerns is the ability to hold down the cost of operation. This must, of course, not be done at the expense of efficiency, because in this way the whole object of our effort would be defeated. On this score also the management has cause to be pleased with the showing made. It is admitted on all sides that the efficiency of the railway and its management has increased, and at the same time it is reported that the operating ratio for the 11 months ending November, 1926, stands at 82.93 per cent. as against 97.23 per cent. for the corresponding period of the previous year.

An interesting sidelight on the railway picture is the outlook for the development of the mining industry along the lines of the Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific railways east from Winnipeg, and the National Transcontinental line to Quebec. Gold, silver, nickel, iron,

copper and zinc are all found here, and all these metals are in great demand at the present time. The mining development in the Rouyn field, and the waterpower and industrial development in the basin of the Saguenay, are most impressive. It requires little imagination to see heavy trains carrying coal and coke from the Maritime Provinces westward to the mines, and others carrying the ores and other products of the mines eastward to tidewater, over the National Transcontinental line; and on the agricultural lands of the northern clay belt in the vicinity of that line, the settlers prospering in the enjoyment of the home market for their products provided by these mines and mills.

It is to be hoped that a revival in immigration is about to take place. As yet the actual figures are not very impressive, the total number of immigrants entering Canada during the first eleven months of 1926 being 130,567, but this represents an increase of 61 per cent over the corresponding figures of last year. One satisfactory aspect of the situation is the number of plans which have been made not only to train selected immigrants, particularly young men with a good education, but also to take an interest in their welfare until they have successfully established themselves. While these plans are as yet being operated on a small scale, their effectiveness, if properly conducted, is very great, and the men thus trained for agricultural pursuits at the outset of their careers in this country are likely to prove the best of immigration agents.

A party of your directors with a number of friends of the Bank visited Cobalt, Kirkland Lake, Porcupine, Sudbury, Abitibi, Kapuskasing and other centres of Northern Ontario last autumn, and were very much impressed by the production of wealth and of electric energy revealed to them. Wonderful development has taken place in these northern regions in recent years, and the results, now evident to all, are leading to a widespread interest in mining and

in the manufacture of pulp and paper, so that the natural wealth of this northern country is being prospected as never before.

Abroad, the events of the year which have most nearly concerned Canada have been the general strike and the coal strike in Great Britain. The general strike, which took place in May last, was speedily brought to a close in a way which excited the admiration of the world, and enhanced the prestige of Great Britain abroad. The coal strike, on the other hand, was so prolonged and has been settled so recently, that it is difficult to reach a final conclusion as to the extent to which it has sapped the vitality of British trade. I shall refer to it again when dealing with affairs in Great Britain. At this point I shall mention only the effect upon the trade of Canada, which is met with in many directions—in depriving us of our usual export markets, in absorbing for the purpose of carrying coal to England the tonnage usually available for exporting our grain crops, lumber, and other products, and in countless other ways.

It would be unfair to infer, however, that the general trend of events abroad has been unfavourable during the year. On the contrary, the reverse is the truth. Belgium returned to the gold standard, by creating a new unit, the Belga, equal to five paper francs, for use in foreign exchange. Denmark resumed gold payments on the first of this month, and Japan and Norway will probably take the same step shortly. Germany has continued to meet her obligations under the Dawes Report, and was elected a member of the League of Nations and was assigned a permanent seat on the Council of the League in September last. France has succeeded in steadying the value of the franc for the moment, and even in causing it to appreciate from the low point of 1.96 cents reached in New York in July last, but the permanency of the gain is still a moot point,

and much remains to be done before her task can be said to have been accomplished.

The foreign trade of Canada showed very remarkable growth during the fiscal year ending in March, 1926. Imports and exports combined reached $2,255,764,000, figures which have been surpassed in the history of this country only during the period of feverish activity which marked the close of the great World War. Indeed the total value of exports in the fiscal year 1925-6 has been exceeded in only one previous year, 1917-8. The surplus of exports over imports last year was $400,958,000, to which the largest contribution was that made by the wheat crop of 1925. There are evidences, however, that a change is in progress in this respect. Imports tend to expand more rapidly than exports, and during the first half of the current fiscal year—the six months ending last September—the surplus of exports was only sixty million dollars, less than half that shown during the corresponding months of the previous year.

As yet the trade of Canada rests largely upon an agricultural basis—that is, the predominant factor in determining its volume and value is, as a rule, the agricultural production of the year, and particularly the grain harvest, and this seems even more true of the external trade than of the internal. For this reason, in a review of this character, there is an advantage in splitting the fiscal years in two and studying the figures of the twelve months ending September, which reveal perhaps the most complete picture of the results of each individual harvest that is obtainable. Taking these figures for September, 1926, we see at once the great part played by the wheat crop of 1925 in the prosperity of the past year. Exports of wheat during the twelve months ending September, 1926, were valued at 384 millions, or 136 millions more than in the previous year, bearing out my prediction of a year ago. In my last address to you I said, "the outlook is

that the farmers of the West will realize about $125,000,000 more for their wheat than was expected early in October, and this sudden and dramatic change should have a far-reaching effect on business during the current year." In dairy products we did not do as well; exports of butter and cheese showed a decrease of 12 millions, and imports of butter an increase of 3 millions. This is accounted for principally by prices at home, particularly for butter, being above an export basis. During the early part of last season a considerable amount of Australian butter was brought to Canada under the new trade arrangements negotiated between the two governments. Exports of bacon and hams have been affected by reduced buying power in Great Britain consequent upon the coal strike, and showed a decrease of $2,937,000. Exports of gold in the form of bullion and ore showed a decrease of $19,681,000, but this is due to the improved value of the Canadian dollar, which has had the effect of diverting the produce of our mines to the Mint at Ottawa. For the calendar year 1926 the estimated production of gold in Canada shows a slight decrease, being valued at $35,749,000 as against $35,880,000 the previous year, but the total mineral production has been well sustained, amounting to $242,886,000 as against $226,583,000 in 1925. Exports of farm implements for the twelve months ending September increased $6,363,000, while at the same time imports of such articles increased $6,605,000. So, too, exports of motor cars and parts increased $6,903,000 while imports increased $18,977,000. These changes are due to recent alterations in the tariff, and it is interesting to note the extent to which our manufacturers were able to find markets abroad for that part of their product displaced by United States goods. The result of the increased activity in mining in this country is shown in the increases which have taken place in exports of copper, lead, nickel, silver and zinc. Exports of news-print were valued at $110,425,000, an increase of

$15,724,000, pointing to the extensive scale on which new mills have been established in this country. It is to be hoped that the warnings which have been given by experts as to the danger of an exhaustion of our timber supplies will not go entirely unheeded, and that the wonderful development of this industry which has taken place in recent years will not prove to be another form of soil-mining, as senseless as the exhaustion of the fertile lands of the West by the continuous growing of wheat. The restrictions placed on the export of pulpwood by some of the provinces are bearing fruit in a decrease of exports of that article accompanied by a corresponding increase in exports of pulp manufactured in Canada. An increase in imports of crude rubber, amounting to $12,551,000, is reflected in an increase in exports of rubber boots and shoes and of rubber tires, amounting to $9,208,000.

I have already referred to some of the changes in imports which are complementary to changes in exports. In a general way a large part of the increased imports partake of the character of raw materials for Canadian industry. The sudden increase, however, of 100 million dollars in Canadian imports from the United States, offset only to the extent of 19 million dollars by an increase in exports to that country, is somewhat disturbing. Particularly is this the case when we find increased imports of such items as the following: electric apparatus $2,427,000; rolling mill products, n.o.p. $11,226,000; tubes, pipe and fittings $1,000,000; engines and boilers, $2,604,000; lumber and timber, $2,261,000; in addition to the heavy increases in motor cars and farm implements already mentioned. Our growing independence in the matter of coal supplies is shown by a decrease of $14,125,000 in imports of anthracite coal, though this is offset to some extent by increases in imports of coke $2,944,000, bituminous coal $2,326,000, which may be attributed to increased activity in manufacturing, and petroleum, crude and refined, $10,398,000.

The prosperity of the United States continues unabated, in spite of a fall in the price of farm products and of some evidence of slackening in building and in the manufacture of automobiles. These adverse developments are offset by greater activity in the textile, sugar and rubber industries. The profits of corporations last year in most of the principal industries exceeded all previous records, and the activity in the stock markets has been enormous. The harvest proved to be above the average in most crops, and the returns, except for spring wheat and cotton, are likely to be about equal to those of the previous year. Cotton growers are suffering from over-production and consequent low prices, having harvested the largest crop—over 18 million bales—ever known. Indexes of the volume of business, such as car loadings, bank clearings, motor car production and sales of mail order houses and chain stores, show a large increase in the amount of business done, as compared with the previous year. Building permits have declined, but the drop is principally in the building of houses. The volume of external trade has increased, but there is a decrease in exports and an increase in imports, which is natural in the case of the leading creditor nation of the world. Gold imports exceeded exports by $79,000,000 during the first ten months of last year, notwithstanding the very large amount of foreign bond issues placed in the markets of the United States during the year. The financial situation is an easy one, and the drastic reductions in taxation made by the Federal Government strengthen the foundations upon which the large volume of business is transacted.

Our branches in Cuba and the West Indies report that the year was not generally a satisfactory one for the sugar producers, who harvested a large crop, but were compelled to dispose of it below cost. The seriousness of the situation to Cuba is shown by a comparison of the values of the 1923 and 1925 sugar crops of the island. That of 1923

was valued at $423,000,000, and that of 1925, though over 5,000,000 tons, was worth only $294,000,000. The Government has stepped in, and production is now restricted by law, but the full effects of this were not felt during the past season. Great damage was also done to sugar cane and mills by the disastrous cyclone of last October, so that the outlook for the coming crop is uncertain. Some efforts are being made to diversify Cuban crops and to grow at least domestic requirements of such articles as coffee and potatoes, large quantities of which are now imported, but might well be grown at home. The foreign trade of Cuba showed an excess of imports over exports last year for the first time in several years, owing to the decreased value of the sugar crop. The National Debt of the island is decreasing steadily, almost one-third having been paid off since 1921.

In Mexico the year commenced with some improvement in general business, but during the summer this ceased, and the volume of business for the year is not likely to show any increase. The Government is well-established and its financial position appears to be satisfactory, but the tendency to enact restrictive legislation is a restraining influence on the prosperity of the country.

The year was marked by a severe commercial crisis in Brazil; an unusual number of failures have occurred, including some large and old-established houses. The Government's policy of deflating the currency was steadily adhered to. Over 14 per cent. of the note issues of the Federal Government and of the Bank of Brazil has been withdrawn in the past two years; and coming on the heels of the overtrading and commercial expansion of previous years, the result was a sharp fall in internal prices and stagnation in many lines of business. In December the Government announced a plan for the stabilization of the milreis at a figure slightly under 6 pence, which is materially lower than the average rate for the year. This plan has not yet been fully brought into effect.

In Great Britain the most noteworthy events of the year have been the unsuccessful general strike in May last and the long drawn out coal strike. The effects of the latter will be seen for many years to come in private balance sheets, and in the increased burdens on the National Exchequer and local rates in industrial districts. The economic cause of it is disclosed by the statement that in 1924 the production of coal per man was 220 tons a year against 260 tons in 1913, although in the interval mechanical aids to mining have been greatly improved.

During the early months of 1926 the outlook for the trade of Great Britain was good, and the industrial position was undoubtedly stronger than in 1925, but as a consequence of the coal strike and the disorganization caused by it in the industrial life of the nation, the trade returns for the first ten months of 1926 show a decrease of £120,000,000 sterling in exports, and an increase of £62,000,000 in the adverse balance of trade. As the year closes there are some prospects of better things in the improved political and financial conditions of most European countries. The number of unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland on 22nd November, however, was 1,514,000, a slight decrease from the high point of June last, but comparing unfavourably with less than a million in April last. This does not include those out of work in connection with the coal strike. In some industries, such as shipping and shipbuilding, and the woollen trade, an improvement is already noticeable.

The finances of the Imperial Government for the fiscal year ending March last would have shown a small surplus but for the coal subsidy. The National Debt was reduced by about £30,000,000 during the fiscal year. The Bank of England rate has remained steady at 5 per cent. throughout the year. Early in August large arrivals of gold roused hopes of a lower rate, but the increase in the rate of the Federal Reserve Bank, New York, on 12th August, and the

usual autumn demands, again stiffened the market. The gold holdings of Great Britain increased during the year. It is interesting to remark that the net loss of gold since the re-establishment of the gold standard in April, 1925, is between three and four million pounds.

In the past frequent reference has been made at these meetings, both by my predecessor and myself, to the handicap placed on this country by the weight and character of the taxation under which it has laboured, and to the need for thorough consideration of the methods and incidence of taxation, if Canada is to meet the competition of other countries more lightly taxed. At the two previous meetings I have specially drawn attention to the bearing of the successive reductions in income tax made by the United States on the problem of retaining Canadian citizens at home. I now wish to mention with approval the steps already taken by the Dominion Government to lighten the burden of the income tax, and the promises it has made to deal with those other taxes so aptly termed "nuisance taxes." It is interesting to note that both the successful political parties in the recent election campaigns appealed to the public on the ground of reductions in taxation. Not only is this a sound political move, but I believe that if the pledges given are carried out honestly and wisely, they will prove to be in the best interests of the country and full of promise for its future. As a recent writer in the London "Bankers' Magazine" puts it: "One pound will not pay two sets of wages, and if a pound is taken from the taxpayer or ratepayer to provide a wage for superfluous state employees, it ceases to be available to pay the wages of a workman engaged in constructive industry." This puts the case in a nutshell; it is the tendency towards multiplying the activities of the State under modern democracy that nullifies the work of constructive industry in increasing production and lowering the costs of living.

On behalf of the Board of Directors I desire to express their appreciation of the ability of our new General

Manager and the executive officers at the Head Office. In a very large measure the results of the past year are due to the excellent work of these officers, to the Managers of the branches at home and abroad and to the staff generally. While the business situation, as has already been stated, improved appreciably during the past year, yet many difficult problems were encountered during its course, and in the face of these it is a satisfaction to us to know that the General Manager and his staff have been able to develop and protect the business of the Bank and the interests of its shareholders to a marked degree.

We have entered upon another year with satisfactory prospects before us. The general volume of internal trade is good, even if all lines are not equally busy. Our external trade is maintaining its volume, although exports are lower. On examination it will be found that this may be largely accounted for in two ways. The market for our produce in Great Britain has fallen off because of the coal strike, and the production of our gold mines is no longer exported to the United States. The first of these causes should gradually cease to operate now that the coal strike is ended; and the second is due to the disappearance of the premium on United States funds, with the result that the gold which comes from our mines is refined at the Ottawa Mint, and is used subsequently chiefly to strengthen the gold reserves of our banks. The volume of employment is good. Bank debits and railway car loadings are showing increases. I see no reason why 1927 should not prove to be as good a year, and perhaps even a better one, than 1926.

On motion of the President, seconded by the Vice-President, the Report of the Directors was then adopted.

It was moved by Mr. T. A. Russell, seconded by Mr. W. E. Phin: "That Messrs. T. Harry Webb, C.A., and A. B. Shepherd, C.A., be and they are hereby appointed to audit the affairs of this Bank until the next annual

general meeting, and that their remuneration do not exceed the sum of $25,000."

Carried.

It was moved by Mr. I. Pitblado, seconded by Mr. F. P. Jones: "That Sir John Aird be and he is hereby appointed to act as proxy for the Bank at any and all meetings of each and every corporation controlled by the Bank, including the Dominion Realty Company, Limited, Toronto; the Dominion Properties Company, Incorporated, New York; Alloway & Champion Limited, Winnipeg; Compania de Inversiones Urbanas, S.A., Mexico City, and Cumberland Land Company, Limited, Hamilton."

Carried.

It was moved by Mr. C. M. Gripton, seconded by Mr. William Cook: "That the thanks of the meeting are due and are hereby tendered to the President, the Vice-President and the other Directors for their careful attention to the interests of the Bank during the past twelve months."

Carried.

In moving the resolution Mr. Gripton said: "The first little banking business I ever transacted as a boy was with the old Canadian Bank of Commerce, and I have had my eye on its growth ever since. It is an institution in which its shareholders along with the whole Dominion have great pride; they are proud of the work which has been done, and proud of the part the bank has taken in building up the country. Branches of the Bank have been established in remote districts to lend assistance to the little industries there, and the Bank is now not only a power in the Dominion but it is spreading out to foreign countries, making Canada known, advertising the resources of the Dominion and bringing trade to Canada from those countries. The ability, energy and carefulness of the Directors of this Bank are noteworthy, and seem to be reflected in

the action of the officers directing the affairs of the Bank. The customers of this Bank without exception, I think, receive courteous attention, expert and valuable advice and the most sympathetic consideration of their requirements."

Sir John Aird: "I am sure I speak for your Directors when I say they appreciate this resolution which you have been good enough to pass. Its omission from the minutes of the annual meeting would be keenly felt. Your Directors are largely interested in many lines of business, and in addition to the general board the shareholders will remember that we have an Executive Committee of the Board which the General Manager is privileged to consult at any time. That Executive Committee consists, besides myself, of Sir Joseph Flavelle, Sir Thomas White, Mr. E. R. Wood, and Mr. Miller Lash, men who have been trained for many years in commercial, manufacturing, financial and legal matters. I am sure the shareholders must feel that their interests are well looked after, and on their behalf I again thank you sincerely for the resolution."

Mr. C. A. Birge: "It gives me a great deal of pleasure to propose the following resolution: "That the thanks of the meeting be tendered to the General Manager, the Assistant General Managers and the other officers of the Bank for the satisfactory discharge of their duties during the past twelve months."

"Only earnest effort, hard work, co-operation and splendid loyalty on the part of the General Manager and his assistants and the other officers of the Bank could bring about the results shown in the statement presented to-day. This may seem to be just a formal resolution, but I should like to have it go out as the earnest expression of the shareholders' appreciation of the work, diligence and co-operation given by all the officers of the Bank throughout the year."

Mr. A. C. Flumerfelt: "I have great pleasure in adding my testimony to what Mr. Birge has said of the loyalty and efficiency of the staff, and I second this resolution."

Carried.

Sir John Aird: "I will ask Mr. J. P. Bell, Manager-in-Chief at Hamilton, to respond to this resolution on behalf of the staff."

Mr. J. P. Bell: "It is a great compliment to be asked to respond to this vote of thanks which you have unanimously passed. It is particularly pleasing to me, as I take it that I represent the large number of men and women whose lives are closely intertwined with this institution. As an old Bank of Hamilton man it gives me an opportunity to say in all sincerity how exceedingly well we have been received into The Canadian Bank of Commerce and how considerately we have been treated. I think we of the old Bank of Hamilton would be lacking indeed in the cardinal virtues if we did not feel ourselves now to be of the family."

"We are perhaps inclined to follow the example of our neighbour to the south in a good many things, one of them being our tendency to bow at the shrine of material success. However, I would say that success is not entirely measured by the number of things a man may possess: in many walks of life there are men who have achieved success in other ways and to these credit should be given. It seems to me that not least among these are the hundreds of employees of The Canadian Bank of Commerce in its branches spread over the wide stretches of country indicated in the reports. These people, in the daily round, the common task, have achieved success in building character and in making friends. There are also a great many men who have been giving loyal service to the Bank, while enduring discomfort and living in lonely places. By their work they have built up the business of the Bank in every possible way. Most of them are far away from their

birthplaces: they are of all nationalities, yet they too have their dreams like him who sang:

'From the lone shieling on the misty island
Mountains divide us and the waste of seas,
Yet still the blood is strong and the heart is Highland,
And we in dreams behold the Hebrides.'

On behalf of all these I particularly thank you for this resolution."

Mr. Miller Lash moved, seconded by Mr. H. R. Silver: "That the meeting do now proceed to elect Directors for the coming year, and that for this purpose the ballot box be opened and remain open until three o'clock this day, the poll to be closed, however, whenever five minutes shall have elapsed without a vote being tendered: the result of the election to be reported by the scrutineers to the General Manager."

Carried.

The meeting then adjourned.

The scrutineers subsequently reported that the following had been elected as Directors for the ensuing year: Sir John Aird, the Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas White, K.C.M.G., Sir Joseph Flavelle, Bart,. A. Kingman, E. R. Wood, Sir John Morison Gibson, K.C.M.G., K.C., LL.D., George F. Galt, A. C. Flumerfelt, Charles Colby, Ph.D., LL.D., George W. Allan, K. C., H. J. Fuller, F. P. Jones, H. C. Cox, Charles N. Candee, W. W. Hutchison, H. R. Silver, James A. Richardson, T. A. Russell, Sir Alexander Mackenzie, K.B.E., Miller Lash, K.C., G. C. Edwards, H. S. Ambrose, C. A. Birge, W. E. Phin, I. Pitblado, K.C., W. P. Riley, W. A. Wood, A. V. Young, John Stuart, the Rt. Hon. Lord Shaughnessy.

At a meeting of the new Board held later in the day Sir John Aird was re-elected President, the Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas White, K.C.M.G., Vice-President, and Sir Joseph Flavelle, Bart., Chairman of the Board.

REVIEW OF

BUSINESS CONDITIONS

During the Year 1926

REVIEW OF BUSINESS CONDITIONS DURING THE YEAR 1926

There was a general improvement in business conditions in most parts of British Columbia. There has been little unemployment, and fewer labour disputes have occurred. The mining of metals continues to increase, in spite of lower prices for silver, lead and copper. The output of zinc, copper, silver and lead increased; coal production, on the other hand, showed a slight decrease. The fisheries yielded somewhat increased returns, salmon and halibut being the principal items. The salmon pack was a record one for quantity, but the increase was principally in the lower grades of fish, last year being an off-year for the sockeye. The manufacture of fish oil and meal from pilchards is a growing business. The province of British Columbia has for many years held first rank among the provinces of Canada for the value of the production from her fisheries, and the figures show a steady increase. Agricultural production shows an all-round improvement. The establishment of a cash grain market at Vancouver and the operating of the Prince Rupert grain elevator marked developments beneficial to the farmers. The year has been an unsatisfactory one for the lumber mill operators; the quantity produced was large, but prices were low. The main cause of this is over-production in the Pacific Coast States, where many large mills have in recent years been financed by issues of bonds sold to the general public. The need of paying the interest on these bonds inclines the companies to a policy of over-production on a poor market, rather than to a conservation of their timber resources. Half the lumber and timber produced in British Columbia is now marketed abroad, much of it being shipped through the Panama Canal to the Atlantic Coast markets. The

untoward harvesting conditions which prevailed last autumn in the prairie provinces slowed down the demand from the prairies, which form the natural market for the interior mills of British Columbia.

Vancouver continues to show steady growth both as a city and a seaport. The fact that so many vessels come to the port to load lumber and grain is a factor in reducing incoming freights, and is stimulating the establishment of small manufacturing industries which obtain their raw materials in this manner. The exports of grain from this port were smaller last autumn on account of harvesting conditions on the prairies, but the growth of the port is indicated by such incidents as the completion of a new ocean pier by the Canadian Pacific Railway and the extension of railway and dry dock facilities.

In the Yukon district there was a decrease in the production of gold last year, owing to the Yukon Gold Company ceasing operations.

Weather conditions in the prairie provinces in the autumn of 1925 interfered seriously with the preparation of the ground, but the spring of 1926 was a favourable one and the crop got away to a good start. At the end of June the outlook everywhere was excellent. There followed in the latter half of July a period of extreme heat which changed the outlook considerably, especially in the dry sections of Alberta. August rains brought some improvement, particularly in Manitoba, but early frosts in some parts and unfavourable weather for harvesting caused much damage, especially to the quality of the grain. The threshing season is said to have been one of the most unfavourable ever known. As a result the bulk of the wheat will grade No. 3 Northern and lower, and a large part of it will also grade tough or damp. The coarser grains suffered similarly in quality, and in much of Alberta will be fit only for feed. There seems likely to be a scarcity of oats fit for seed, at all events, in some sections. In

Manitoba, crops south of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway were generally good; those north of that line suffered the most damage during the harvesting season. In Saskatchewan the western half of the province fared best, while in Alberta the dry districts suffered severely.

In Alberta the sugar beet industry in the irrigated districts is making considerable progress, and giving satisfactory results. The live stock holdings in the province continue to decrease, owing to the low level of prices. The cattle ranchers had a better season than in 1925 and the cattle went into this winter in good condition. There is a good demand for sheep, which are proving profitable. There is little change in the matter of dairy production.

The quantity of coal mined last year in the province shows a slight decrease. The mines were operated only intermittently during the earlier part of the year, but since September they have been steadily employed. The increase in oil production is the outstanding feature of the year in Alberta's mineral development. This is most marked in the Turner Valley field and has stimulated operations in other fields. There are now three producing wells in the Turner Valley—the Royalite No. 4, averaging about 500 barrels a day, the Vulcan, financed by local capital, 140 barrels, and the Illinois-Alberta, about 200 barrels.

General business in the province has shown improvement and is satisfactory in volume in the areas where a good crop has been harvested. Wholesale houses report an increase in most lines, particularly marked in agricultural machinery and motor cars.

A steady improvement in the quality of her cattle is reported by the Province of Saskatchewan, but there is little other change in the position of the live stock industry. The output of creamery butter showed an increase last year, but it is not thought that this will continue. The wholesale and retail trade of the province has been satis-

factory; motor cars, farm implements, and lines connected with the building trade report decided improvement. There has been some revival of activity on the part of the railways in building branch lines.

Manitoba reports a slow but steady increase in mixed farming and consequently in holdings of live stock. The outlook before the raisers of beef cattle is better than for years past; the market is improving and there is a demand from United States farmers for feeder cattle. The year was a profitable one for hog-raisers, and great strides have been made in dairying. Manitoba is now an exporter of butter, instead of an importer as in years gone by. The demand for farm lands is improving, especially for those situated in the southern part of the province.

Considerable interest has been taken in mining during the past year, and much development work is proceeding, both in the Central Manitoba mining field, and that north of The Pas. The lack of transportation facilities is acutely felt.

Building operations in Winnipeg have been more active than for years past, and the employment situation has been good. Both wholesale and retail trade have shown decided improvement.

In the Province of Ontario, a late spring followed by several weeks of dry weather handicapped the crops at the outset, but the result would have been an average yield had it not been for the rains throughout the harvest season. The whole made an unsatisfactory year for the farmer who confined himself to grain-growing; those engaged in live-stock raising did better, as prices were fairly good, especially for hogs and sheep. Fall ploughing and seeding were hindered by the wet condition of the soil. The fruit growers on the Niagara Peninsula had, on the whole, a year below the average. The crops of strawberries, raspberries and plums were good, but grapes did not ripen well,

because of the cool wet autumn. The fishermen on Lakes Huron and Ontario had a successful season, but on Lake Erie fish were scarce.

The mining industry of Ontario continues to make satisfactory progress. The production of metals for the first nine months of 1926 (the latest figures available) shows a decrease of slightly over a million dollars in value, which is accounted for by a lessened output of silver and nickel. Gold, on the other hand, shows an increase of about $700,000, and the production of the Kirkland Lake camp is growing rapidly. The decrease in silver was due largely to a decline in the output from the Cobalt camp, but the market for this metal has been weak owing to the interruption to trade due to the civil war in China, and the unsettlement in sentiment caused by the report of the Royal Commission on Indian Finance, which recommended changes in the currency of that country which would involve a decreased use of silver for coinage purposes. The nickel-copper industry around Sudbury continues to extend its operations, and the industrial use of nickel is expanding rapidly.

The volume of wholesale trade showed an increase, but profits have been small. In almost all lines manufacturers have been more fully employed than for several years past, and business has been on a more profitable basis. Furniture manufacturers had a good year. Manufacturers of farm implements and supplies were busy, but heavy cancellations of Western orders, caused by the unfavourable weather at harvest time, affected their autumn business. The volume of business in the iron and steel trades was larger than for some years past. Competition is very keen in the milling industry and the margin of profit was a narrow one. The textile and knitted goods industries suffered from hand to mouth buying, which prevented their producing economically in large quantities, but made it necessary at times to operate extra shifts

to fill current orders. The pulp and paper industry in Northern Ontario has been showing considerable growth, and the season was a favourable one for lumbering in that part of the province. There was little change in the conditions of the lumber industry elsewhere; the volume of business was fair, but profits small. Good progress has been made with the work on the new Welland Canal. The real estate business has been dull throughout the year, but there has been little unemployment in the industrial centres and a good demand for farm labour.

In the Province of Quebec business has been decidedly more active and the recovery has been substantial and well distributed. A more optimistic view is consequently taken of the outlook for the future. In some lines, however, complaints of excessive competition and high costs, and a consequently narrow margin of profit, are heard.

The yield and quality of the crops were good, in spite of a backward spring. The year was a difficult one for the farmers, but they succeeded in making the best of it. It was not a profitable season for dairying. The late spring kept the cattle indoors till late in May and they were in rather poor condition after the long winter. As a result the flow of milk did not reach the usual standard throughout the season. While the scale of operations remains unchanged, the shipping of fresh milk and cream to Montreal, and the cities of the United States, is on the increase and less butter and cheese are consequently being made. Cheese was low in price. The holdings of live stock have somewhat increased during the year. The raising of hogs has been very profitable and through the efforts of both Dominion and Provincial Governments the quality has greatly improved. Prices have been very high.

There has been great activity in the mining industry during the year, and much prospecting and development work has been done, especially in the northern parts of

the province. The results will not appear in the mineral production of the province, however, until the new mines reach the producing stage, a year or so hence. The asbestos industry is on a much more satisfactory basis since the merger of the various companies; the demand has been good and the volume of business large.

There has been a brisk demand for lumber for both industrial and building purposes, but prices have been low. Conditions in the lumber trade are gradually changing as a result of the expansion of the pulp and paper industry of the province. Many lumber mills are being sold to pulp and paper companies, and their product will in future be made into pulp, not lumber. A large amount of money has been invested during the past year in increasing the output of newsprint paper.

The harnessing of the water powers of the province for electrical purposes continues at a great pace, and while the actual addition of new horsepower during 1926 was small, when present construction is completed the addition to existing capacity will amount to 1,400,000 horsepower. Building operations showed considerable expansion during the year, the value of new contracts awarded during the eleven months ending November representing 41 per cent. of the total for the whole of Canada.

The catch of fish in the Maritime Provinces is estimated to have been one-third larger than that of the previous year. Owing to improved methods of handling, about 60 per cent. of the catch is now marketed fresh, and this part of the trade has shown satisfactory profits. The dried fish production of the past year was the largest in the history of the industry, but prices in the principal foreign markets have been low and the results are unsatisfactory. There has been a marked improvement in the coal trade of Nova Scotia, and the collieries are now work-

ing on full time. The bunkerage business has been very active for some months past, and heavy sales for shipment this winter have been made in Great Britain. The markets for lumber have been poor during the year. The long lumber from the Maritime Provinces meets with strong competition in the United States markets from Pacific Coast lumber shipped via the Panama Canal. There has, however, been a strong demand from the United States for laths throughout the year and prices have been good. The English market for lumber has been upset by the coal strike, which has not only adversely affected the demand, but has increased freight rates and rendered it difficult to secure tonnage because of so many vessels being chartered to carry coal to England. The output of pulpwood is increasing and there is a steady demand for it from the United States.

Both New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island have had large crops of potatoes, which are a staple crop in these provinces, and have disposed of them at good prices. The apple crop in the Annapolis Valley was only about half the normal size, but the quality was good and prices were satisfactory. Fox ranching in Prince Edward Island had a most profitable year. At present the demand for live foxes is weak, but the fur market is bare of fox skins and good prices are anticipated for this year's pelts. The prospects of the steel industry at Sydney are brighter than for some time past, and fair orders for rails have been placed by the Canadian railways. In New Brunswick a new hydro electric plant is under construction at Grand Falls, the power from which is to be used for two new mills to be erected for the manufacture of newsprint paper. Manufacturers in the Maritime Provinces quite generally report a decided improvement in business, especially during the second half of last year, and the ports of Halifax and St. John anticipate a considerable increase of trade this winter.

In Newfoundland, the basic industry, fishing, has passed through a difficult year. High prices were paid to the fishermen for the 1925 catch under the pressure of strong competition among the exporting houses, but low prices and the limited purchasing power of the European consumer have forced the exporters to take losses. This year they are paying less for the catch and it is the fishermen who are suffering, in spite of a good season. Improved methods and organization seem to be the remedy, as well-cured fish always commands a good price. A hopeful sign is the greater attention being paid to the utilization of by-products. The manufacturing of newsprint paper continues to develop and the output to increase; the industry provides winter employment for many of the fishermen. There is little development of the mineral resources of Newfoundland except at the iron mines on Bell Island.

The fishermen of St. Pierre et Miquelon have had a prosperous year, and the fishing fleet continues to grow. The prosperity of the colony is hampered by the low value of the franc, coupled with the necessity of purchasing large quantities of supplies in Canada and the United States.

In the Pacific Coast States in which the Bank has branches, Washington, Oregon and California, the crops, both of grain and fruit, have been good, but complaint is made of low prices and inadequate returns. In Washington it is said that one-third of the wheat crop is still in the hands of the farmers. The export markets are good, but shipping space is scarce. The flour-milling business is very dull. The apple crop of Washington and Oregon has been unusually large. Hops were of good quality and the crop moved rapidly. In California the crop of rice was about half as large again as in 1925. The growing of cotton in this State is a new development and appears to be meeting with success, but in view of the low prices now prevailing for this staple, it would appear to be inopportune. There

is a tendency toward the over-production of fruit in California and this may bring lower prices. Shipments of fresh fruits, and the quantity of fruit canned, were both very large, but prices have been low, and profits are consequently small. Hand-to-mouth buying on the part of the Eastern wholesalers is a noticeable development.

The lumber industry of the Pacific Coast is in an unsatisfactory condition. Notwithstanding a large volume of business, over-production continues; competition is therefore very severe, and prices low. Export markets are dull, largely as a result of the uncertainty about freights. Coastal shipping is in a depressed state.

The salmon pack on the Pacific Coast was a large one, only exceeded by that of 1918. This was principally due to an increase in the Alaska catch. The spring salmon pack on the Columbia River has all been sold, and the outlook for the coming year is good. There was a large pack of sardines in California and the demand cannot be supplied.

The oil production of California has continued to be on a large scale. The sugar crop of Hawaii was the largest on record, and the outlook for a heavy crop next year is good. Great success has been met with in improving the varieties of sugar-cane, and thus increasing the yield of sugar per acre.

As about 85 per cent. of the exports of Cuba consist of sugar, the Island of Cuba has felt the prolonged depression in the sugar industry perhaps more severely than any other country. In spite of a large crop, and of the curtailment in production enforced by law, the sugar producers had another unprofitable year, disposing of the bulk of their crop at a figure below the cost of production. Tobacco growing furnishes employment for a large number of people on the island, and ranks next to sugar in importance as

a crop, though the total value of the production is not large. Last year's crop showed an increase in quantity, but the quality was not as high as usual. Pineapple production shows some increase, but the fruit met with a poor demand last year in the United States markets. Cattle raising is also increasing; at the present time large quantities of dried and cured meats are imported.

The Island of Jamaica has enjoyed good crops, and the planters, especially the banana producers, have had a good year. Exports of bananas were the largest on record, and prices were higher than in the previous year. The output of sugar also increased, but prices, as elsewhere, were extremely low. The outlook for next season's crops is bright, as good rains fell during the autumn and the present condition of the crops is excellent. The question of markets is a live one on the island and efforts are being made to form a co-operative marketing organization. The commercial conditions of the past year were difficult ones, as notwithstanding the good crops, there was little activity in business, the new money apparently being used to liquidate old debts rather than to make new purchases.

Barbados had a smaller sugar crop than usual, on account of drought and the low level of prices. Although sugar planting is the predominant industry, Sea Island cotton and sweet potatoes figure among the exports. Few sugar plantations made any money last year, but the outlook for the next crop is regarded as brighter, as a result of a seasonable rainfall. Efforts are being made to improve the varieties of sugar cane planted, and if we may judge by the success achieved in Hawaii, work along this line should be amply rewarded.

The principal productions of Trinidad are cocoa, coconuts, sugar and petroleum. As elsewhere a good sugar crop was counterbalanced by exceedingly low prices. The cocoa crop was short, the production being on the decline,

as new plantations of trees are not being made, and the care of the present ones is in many cases neglected. Coconut production continues to be satisfactory; more copra and coconut oil are being exported and profits are reasonably satisfactory. One-third of Trinidad's exports consist of petroleum, chiefly in the form of fuel oil.

Great development is taking place in the growing of coffee, which seems to have a good future before it. It is also hoped to build up a fruit industry. Canada's exports to the colony are increasing and have moved up from third to second place in volume. This country should take more of Trinidad's products in return.

A severe commercial crisis marked the past year in Brazil. The deflation of the currency during 1925 brought in its train the usual evils, great stringency in the money market, a drop in prices and great dullness in general business. The rise in the exchange value of the milreis enabled newly imported goods to be offered at lower prices than existing stocks, and many failures, even of large and old-established houses, took place.

Early in the year there was a sharp decline in money rates, in spite of the reduction in the currency. This was contributed to by the dullness in business, and by the fall in internal prices, which decreased the volume of currency required to handle a given quantity of goods. Exports of coffee from the ports of Rio de Janeiro and Santos for the crop year ending in June last were slightly larger than during the previous year. The coffee trade is entirely controlled by the Sao Paulo Coffee Defense Institute, which during the year secured a loan of £10,000,000 in Great Britain to enable it to carry out its professed object of stabilizing the price of coffee by arranging the orderly marketing of the crop throughout the year. The flowering of the coffee trees for the current season has been excellent and it is anticipated that the next crop will be a large one.

If a considerable quantity of the old crop is carried over, this may lead to a violent drop in the price.

After the sudden rise in the exchange value of the milreis in the second half of 1925, the rate remained fairly steady during the first nine months of 1926, but fell sharply again in October owing to an intimation that the policy of the new Government would be to stabilize the milreis at a lower gold value than then ruled. According to recent advices it has been decided to adopt the valuation of $5\frac{47}{64}$ pence, or 11.96 cents, and legislation has been introduced into the Chamber of Deputies for this purpose. A new gold unit will be created, termed the cruzeiro, the exact value of which in milreis is not yet determined.

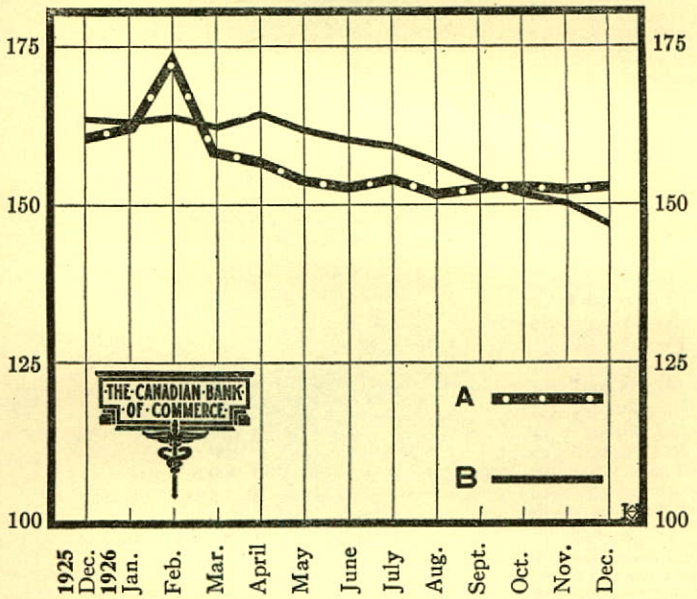
STATISTICS

OF

FINANCE AND TRADE

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE INDEX NUMBER OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA

(100 = Average of Prices, 1909-1913)



A = Wholesale Price Index of Imports.
B = Wholesale Price Index of Exports.

	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
1925—December	161.24	163.97
1926—January	162.95	163.57
February	174.45	164.19
March	158.98	162.93
April	157.58	164.81
May	154.55	162.17
June	153.41	160.84
July	154.89	159.96
August	152.42	157.20
September	153.22	154.29
October	153.63	152.15
November	153.14	150.69
December	153.65	147.47

IMPORTS

PRINCIPAL INCREASES AND DECREASES DURING THE 12 MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER, 1926

	Increase	Decrease
Beverages	$5,790,000	.....
Butter	3,283,000	.....
Cheese	.....	$1,866,000
Chemical Products	3,812,000	.....
Coal—Anthracite	.....	14,125,000
Coal—Bituminous	2,326,000	.....
Coke	2,944,000	.....
Cotton fabrics, dyed	.....	1,075,000
Flax, hemp and jute	1,925,000	.....
Furs	2,848,000	.....
Glass	1,452,000	.....
Manila and sisal grass	1,776,000	.....
Electric apparatus	2,427,000	.....
Iron Ore	1,218,000	.....
Rolling mill products, N.O.P.	11,226,000	.....
Tubes, pipe and fittings	1,000,000	.....
Engines and boilers	2,604,000	.....
Farm implements	6,605,000	.....
Machinery	6,987,000	.....
Motor cars and parts	18,977,000	.....
Petroleum—crude	8,921,000	.....
Petroleum—refined	1,477,000	.....
Vegetable oils	3,796,000	.....
Paper	1,368,000	.....
Crude Rubber	12,551,000	.....
Silk (total)	6,115,000	.....
Stone and Products	1,275,000	.....
Raw sugar	.....	*3,568,000
Vessels	1,876,000	.....
Lumber and Timber	2,261,000	.....
Raw wool	.....	*1,427,000
Nails and tops	1,130,000	.....
Worsteds and coatings	1,429,000	.....

*Due to a decrease in prices.

EXPORTS

PRINCIPAL INCREASES AND DECREASES DURING THE 12 MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER, 1926

	Increase	Decrease
Beverages	$6,291,000	.....
Butter	.....	$8,644,000
Cheese	.....	3,366,000
Milk and cream (fresh)	1,074,000	.....
Milk (condensed)	.....	1,773,000
Oats	.....	8,580,000
Rye	.....	2,906,000
Wheat	135,966,000	.....
Bran and Middlings	.....	1,103,000
Flaxseed	.....	7,914,000
Hay	2,577,000	.....
Potatoes	8,236,000	.....
Tobacco	1,201,000	.....
Bacon and hams	.....	2,937,000
Lard and compounds	.....	1,020,000
Hides and skins (raw)	.....	1,494,000
Furs	1,120,000	.....
Salmon Canned	.....	1,704,000
Gold (ore, dust, etc.)	.....	19,681,000
Copper	1,616,000	.....
Lead	1,291,000	.....
Nickel	1,609,000	.....
Silver ore and bullion	1,303,000	.....
Zinc	2,677,000	.....
Farm Implements	6,363,000	.....
Hardware and cutlery	1,165,000	.....
Motor cars and parts	6,903,000	.....
Newsprint paper	15,724,000	.....
Rubber boots and shoes	2,282,000	.....
Rubber tires	6,926,000	.....
Planks and boards	.....	*$2,854,000
Wood pulp	6,477,000	.....

*Due to a decrease in price.

TOTAL BANK CLEARINGS IN CANADA

	1926	1925
1. Brandon	$31,605,956	$31,805,295
2. Brantford	55,117,564	50,714,484
3. Calgary	393,883,637	355,320,700
4. Chatham	35,577,760	30,170,495
5. Edmonton	259,611,169	239,350,281
6. Fort William	48,102,042	43,110,272
7. Halifax	150,800,492	153,908,814
8. Hamilton	268,402,609	250,224,656
9. Kingston	38,293,489	36,429,859
10. Kitchener	51,757,833	49,231,111
11. Lethbridge	29,565,730	28,410,029
12. London	142,856,910	136,640,609
13. Medicine Hat	15,462,821	15,359,364
14. Moncton	44,207,858	41,258,871
15. Montreal	5,646,347,430	5,143,250,794
16. Moosejaw	64,190,200	61,186,405
17. New Westminster	39,253,109	33,049,660
18. Ottawa	338,607,366	328,862,264
19. Peterboro	41,685,372	40,564,340
20. Prince Albert	20,193,964	17,347,717
21. Quebec	319,659,424	296,868,697
22. Regina	241,153,717	225,429,504
23. Saint John, N.B.	136,226,527	131,306,092
24. Saskatoon	103,237,696	91,330,856
25. Sherbrooke	44,259,493	42,169,656
26. Toronto	5,196,428,183	4,914,651,845
27. Vancouver	888,704,118	807,197,610
28. Victoria	110,885,953	101,269,481
29. Windsor, Ont	219,129,742	172,716,001
30. Winnipeg	2,708,415,756	2,892,376,615
	$17,683,623,920	$16,761,512,377

BANK DEBITS TO INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS

	1926	1925
January	$2,368,210,435	$2,230,036,277
February	2,132,219,922	1,915,041,809
March	2,309,312,348	2,005,027,113
April	2,631,481,440	2,229,135,003
May	2,415,275,589	2,281,817,679
June	2,684,156,996	2,151,206,593
July	2,424,355,669	2,248,361,843
August	2,446,244,992	2,090,151,967
September	2,357,181,127	2,195,916,756
October	2,830,782,750	2,872,085,719
November	2,915,658,907	2,786,635,210
December	2,843,153,843	3,120,644,757
	$30,358,034,018	$28,126,060,726

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS

	1926	1925
Montreal	$31,720,049	$25,520,523
Toronto	26,029,584	25,797,196
Winnipeg	10,364,850	4,156,690
Vancouver	15,501,262	7,963,575
Ottawa	3,101,748	4,942,322
Hamilton	3,130,950	2,673,830
Quebec	3,939,281	3,274,371
Halifax	764,498	1,035,645
London	3,621,200	2,389,800
Calgary	1,999,048	1,197,475
Saint John, N.B	391,000	669,930
Victoria	697,339	556,167
Regina	4,242,502	1,208,403
Edmonton	1,853,735	1,482,090